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WHO'S WHO AMONG THE WILD-FLOWERS

W. I. BEECROFT

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WHO'S WHO
AMONG THE
WILD FLOWERS

WHO'S WHO AMONG THE WILD FLOWERS

COMPILED AND ILLUSTRATED

BY

W. I. BEECROFT

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY

FRANCES DUNCAN

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NEW YORK
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1910

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INTRODUCTION

There may be perverse and misguided folk, who, like myself, have an unaccountable distaste for looking at Mother Nature through the spectacles of Another. One is humbly aware that the "spectacles" offered by the various writers are admirable; that they clarify and enlarge the vision, place the object in an excellent light and show our much-inspected Mother as wearing the loveliest of complexions, and yet—one likes to use his own eyesight—his own spectacles. To such, this little book will prove a peculiar blessing. It goes no farther than to tell "Who's Who" among the wild flowers, merely giving an introduction and allowing one the privilege of making friends with them after the devices of his own heart.

Mr. Beecroft believes that a portrait if an excellent likeness and true in all its details will enable the most unskill'd, unpractis'd and unbotanical person to recognize his new acquaintance more speedily than much writing of many paragraphs. The drawings are supplemented by the briefest of notes on the personal appearance—only enough to identify, and in the blank spaces "remarks" can be made by the reader who is allowed the chance of making a flower book after the devices of his own

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heart; thus an idler will make it the record of a summer's wanderings and write in bits of verse and prose that fit the subjects; the exact and botanical soul can add descriptions, Bertillon measurements, variations of nomenclature, drawings of parts to heart's content: children will enjoy mounting the flowers they find opposite their pictures. While to the botanist it will be a most convenient field-book, for at the end of the season his various jottings will be found already classified and indexed.

In arrangement, the excellent method inaugurated by Mrs. Parsons, now customary in most non-technical flower-books, has been followed here, that of grouping the flowers according to color. Within the color-divisions the plants are arranged according to their time of appearance.

The nomenclature is that of the latest edition of Gray's "Manual." The pronunciation is indicated, since it sacrificed no space and may be a convenience to children and those of us whose instincts about the pronunciation of a botanical name are not always infallible.

The common names of plants are legion, of these, the best known and most generally used are in large type, the less important ones in small type and they are given lest some reader look for a flower under the alias by which he knows it, and missing this should think his friend omitted in this "Who's Who."

INTRODUCTION

It may be well to remind flower-loving folk that some of our plants are in sore need of a little intelligent affection. Unless speedily befriended, the exquisite Trailing Arbutus will quite vanish from our hillsides, leaving behind only a memory of its loveliness. The cutting of the blossoms would be harmless enough, but it is the ripping up of the creeping, slow-growing root-fibres for convenient picking which makes the extinction of this darling New-Englander so certain. The bunches for sale in the city streets represent the death of millions of little unborn Mayflowers. The next plant to go will be the Mountain Laurel. Other flowers whose existence is in peril are the Fringed Gentian and Hepatica, Orchids, Maiden Hair Fern, Sabatia, Ground Pine or Club Moss and the Hollies.

The nature love which manifests itself in a kind of pot-hunter's enthusiasm or sees in each rare flower only a kind of botanical scalp to be added to his belt, is a poor sort of affection, and though perhaps one cannot sing about that Millennium of Flowers when folk will be content to love the wood rose and leave it on its stalk, we may live to see it cut instead of torn from its stem and the last Fringed Gentian respected and left to perpetuate its lovely kind.

FRANCES DUNCAN.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, January, 1910.

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I

WHITE AND GREENISH

BLOODROOT: Indian Paint: Red Puccoon.

Sanguinària canadénsis.

Poppy Family Apr.—May.

Found in open woods and borders of woodlands. Nova Scotia to Florida, west to Nebraska.

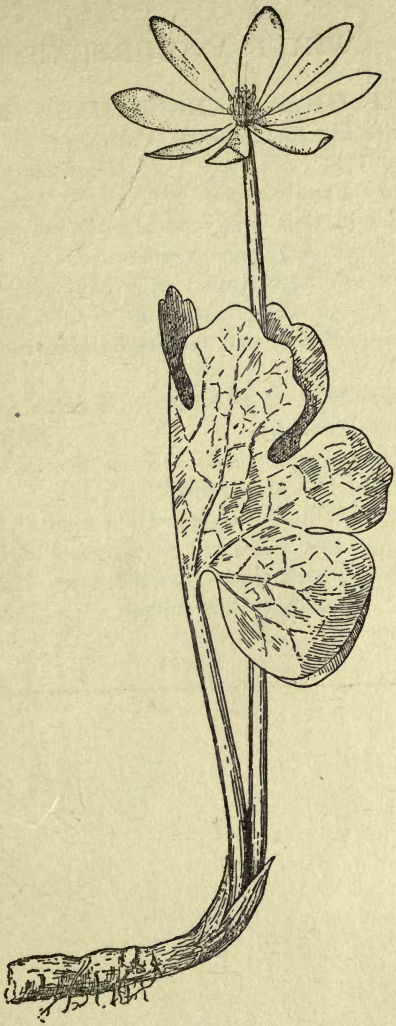
FLOWERS—Pure white, 8–12 divisions, solitary on stalk 6-12 inches high.

LEAVES— Rounded, deeply lobed, springing from thick rootstock.

Juice of root orange colored.

(*See Frontispiece.*)

NOTES.



Bloodroot.

1. DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES: Ear-drops: White Hearts: Soldiers' Cap.
Dicéntra Cucullària.
Fumitory Family. Apr.—May.
Found in rich, rocky woods. Nova Scotia to the Carolinas, common westward.
FLOWERS—White, tipped with pale yellow, strung on slender stalk 5–10 inches high.
LEAVES— Finely cut, from a bulbous root.

2. SQUIRREL CORN: *Dicéntra canadénsis.*
Fumitory Family. Apr.—May.
Found in rich woods. Nova Scotia to Virginia, west to Mississippi.
FLOWERS—White, tinged with magenta, fragrant; 4–8 on a stalk 6–12 inches high.
LEAVES— Finely cut, from the base. Roots bear small, yellow tubers.

NOTES.

1. Dutchman's Breeches.

2. Squirrel Corn.

1. TOOTHWORT; CRINKLE-ROOT:
Dentària diphýlla.

Mustard Family. Apr.—May.

Found in rich woods. Nova Scotia, Maine to Minnesota, south to the Carolinas, west to the Mississippi.

FLOWERS—White, 4 divisions, borne in a loose cluster terminating a stalk 8–13 inches high.

LEAVES— 2 opposite, compound leaves borne on flower stalk, leaves at base larger. Rootstalk long, crinkled, possessing pungent flavor.

2. CUT-LEAVED TOOTHWORT: Pepper-root.
D. laciniàta.

Plant similar to the above.

FLOWERS—White or pinkish.

LEAVES— Stem leaves in whorls of 3, much divided, toothed. Roots tuberous, edible.

3. PARTRIDGE BERRY: Partridge Vine: Twin-berry: Mitchella-vine: Squawberry.
Mitchélla rèpens.

Madder Family. May—June.

Found in woods. Nova Scotia to Gulf of Mexico, westward to Minnesota and Texas.

FLOWERS—White, fragrant, in pairs at the tips of the sprays. Berries red, edible.

LEAVES— Rounded, evergreen, in pairs on a trailing plant. Stems, 6–12 inches long.

1. Toothwort. 2. Partridge Berry.

NOTES.

NOTES.

1. FOAM-FLOWER; FALSE MITREWORT: Coolwort: Nancy-over-the-ground.
Tiarélla cordifòlia.

Saxifrage Family. Apr.—June.

Found in rich woods. Nova Scotia to Georgia, westward to Minnesota and Indiana.

FLOWERS—White, small, in clusters on stalk 6–12 inches high.

LEAVES— Lobed and toothed. Hairy throughout, springing from the base.

2. MITREWORT; BISHOP'S CAP:
Mitélla diphýlla.

Saxifrage Family. Apr.—May.

Found in rich woods. Quebec to North Carolina, west to Minnesota and Missouri.

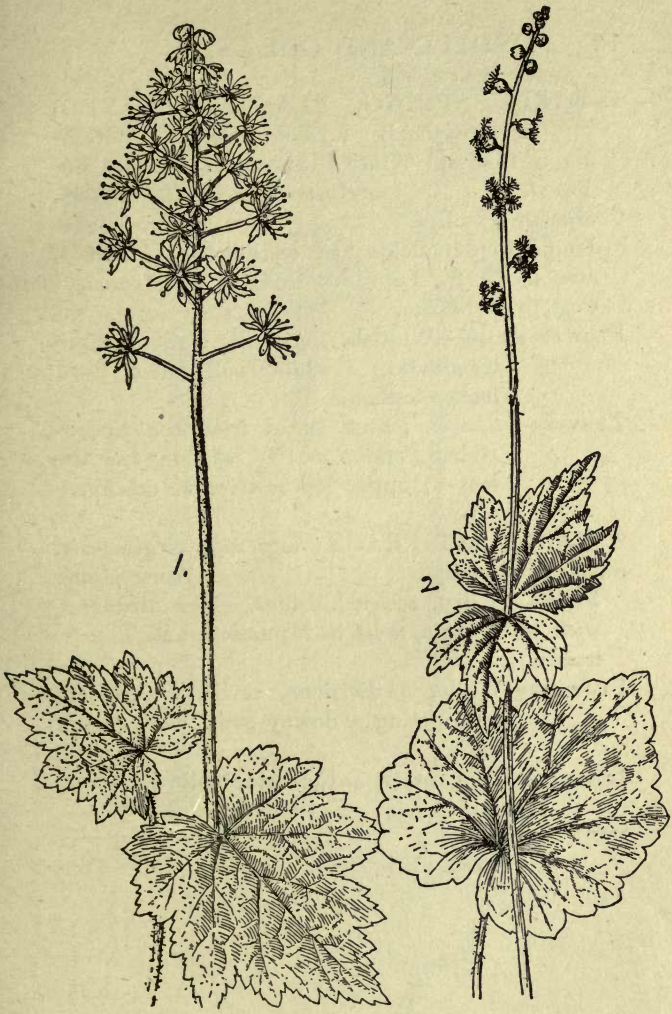
FLOWERS—White, tiny, on stalk 8–16 inches high.

LEAVES— Lower leaves coarsely toothed; 2 opposite leaves borne halfway up the flower stalk; hairy.

NAKED MITREWORT: *M. nùda.*

Resembles preceding. Flowers greenish and few. No leaves on flower stalk. Found in cool, mossy woods. Labrador to New York, Michigan, Minnesota and northward.

NOTES.



1. Foam-flower: False Mitrewort. **2.** Mitrewort.

1. EARLY SPRING, PLANTAIN-LEAVED, or MOUSE-EAR EVERLASTING; PUSSY'S TOES: White Plantain, and Ladies Tobacco. *Antennària plantaginifòlia.*

Composite Family. Apr.—June.

Found in dry fields and on hillsides. Common in U. S., Labrador to Gulf of Mexico, west to Nebraska.

FLOWER-HEADS—Whitish, in small, tight clusters terminating a white-woolly stem, 6–18 inches high.

LEAVES— Lower leaves broad near the tip, 3-ribbed, stalks nearly as long as the leaves; upper leaves narrow, downy.

2. EARLY SAXIFRAGE: *Saxífraga virginiénsis.*

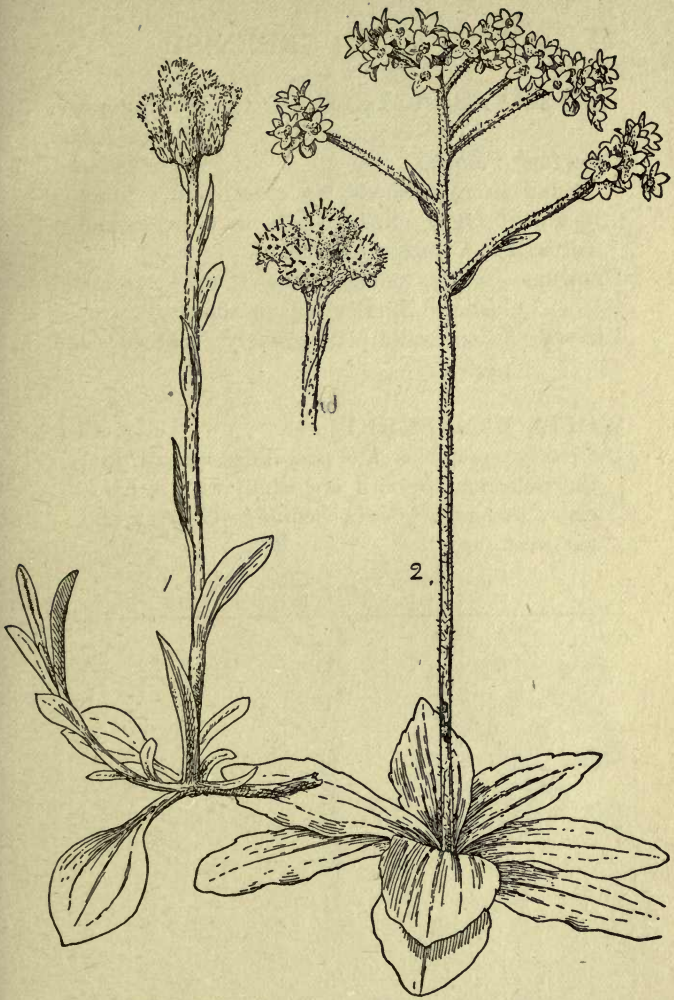
Saxifrage Family. Apr.—June.

Found on dry, rocky hillsides. New Brunswick to Georgia, west to Minnesota and Tennessee.

FLOWERS—White, 5 divisions, small, in clusters terminating a downy stalk 4–10 inches high.

LEAVES— In a rosette at the base, toothed.

NOTES.



1. Early Everlasting. 2. Early Saxifrage.

RED BANEBERRY; Cohosh: Herb-Christopher. *Actaèa rùbra.*

Crowfoot Family. Apr.—June.

Found in rich woods, an erect, bushy plant 1–2 feet high. Nova Scotia to Georgia and far west. Common northward.

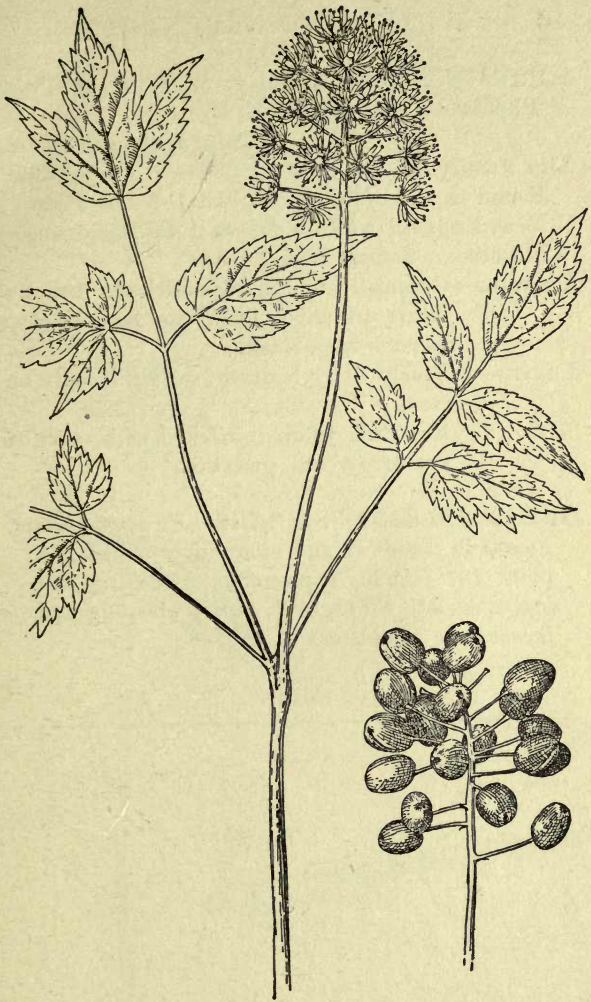
FLOWERS—White, small, in short, thick, terminal cluster. Berries red, poisonous.

LEAVES— Compound, irregularly toothed and lobed.

WHITE BANEBERRY: *A. álba.*

Closely resembles the preceding except that the poisonous berries are white with a black eye. Common. Nova Scotia to Georgia and far west.

NOTES.



Red Baneberry.

SOLOMON'S SEAL: Hairy, or True, or Twin Flowered Solomon's Seal.

Polygónatum biflòrum.

Lily Family. Apr.—June.

Found in rich woods. A plant 1–3 feet high. New England to Florida, west to Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas and Texas.

FLOWERS—Greenish white, cylindrical, usually borne in pairs from the leaf angles. Berries blue-black.

LEAVES— Finely hairy beneath, set alternately on stem.

Rootstalk jointed, marked with scars of previous years' growths.

GREAT SOLOMON'S SEAL: *P. commutàtum.* Found in meadows and along river-banks. A plant 2–7 feet high, resembles preceding, but leaves smooth throughout, partly clasping and flowers are in clusters of 2–8.

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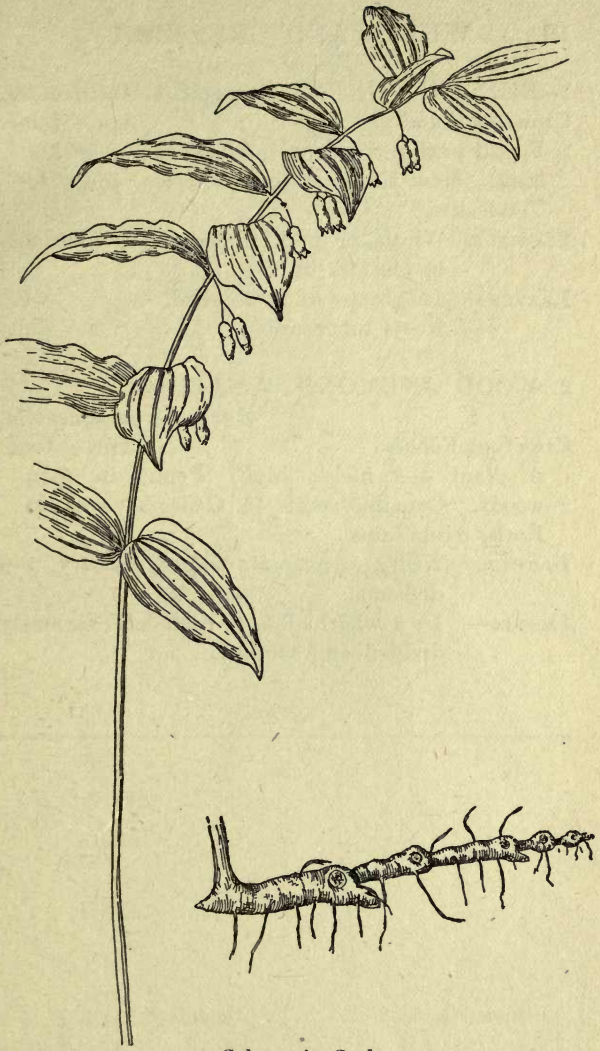

Solomon's Seal.

1. RUE ANEMONE: *Anemonélla thalictroìdes.*
Crowfoot Family. Apr.—June.
Found in thin woods, a small plant 5–9 inches high. New England to Minnesota, south to Tennessee.
FLOWERS—White, or pink tinged, 5–10 divisions, in clusters of 2–3.
LEAVES— In groups of 3, 3-lobed.
Roots tuberous.

2. WOOD ANEMONE: Wind-Flower:
Anemòne quinquefòlia.
Crowfoot Family. Apr.—June.
A plant 4–8 inches high. Found in open woods. Canada, south to Georgia, west to Rocky Mountains.
FLOWERS—White, or magenta tinged, solitary, 4–9 divisions.
LEAVES— In a whorl of 3–5, each leaf variously divided and toothed.

NOTES.

1. Rue Anemone. 2. Wood Anemone.

1. WILD or FALSE SARSAPARILLA:
Aràlia nudicaúlis.

Ginseng Family. May—June.

A plant 8–12 inches high. Found in woods. New England to Dakota, south to mountains of Carolina.

FLOWERS—Greenish white, tiny, 3–7 clusters. Berries purple-black in clusters.

LEAVES— In 3 divisions, each consisting usually of 5 finely toothed leaflets.

Roots long, slender, aromatic.

2. DWARF GINSENG: Ground Nut.
Pànax trifòlium.

Ginseng Family. May—June.

A plant 4–8 inches tall. Found in woods. Canada to the mountains of Georgia.

FLOWERS—White, tiny, in small clusters. Berries yellow.

LEAVES— In 3 divisions, each consisting of 3–5 toothed leaflets.

Root spherical, aromatic.

NOTES.

1. Wild Sarsaparilla. 2. Dwarf Ginseng.

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ARROW ARUM: Green Arrow Arum.

Peltándra virgínica.

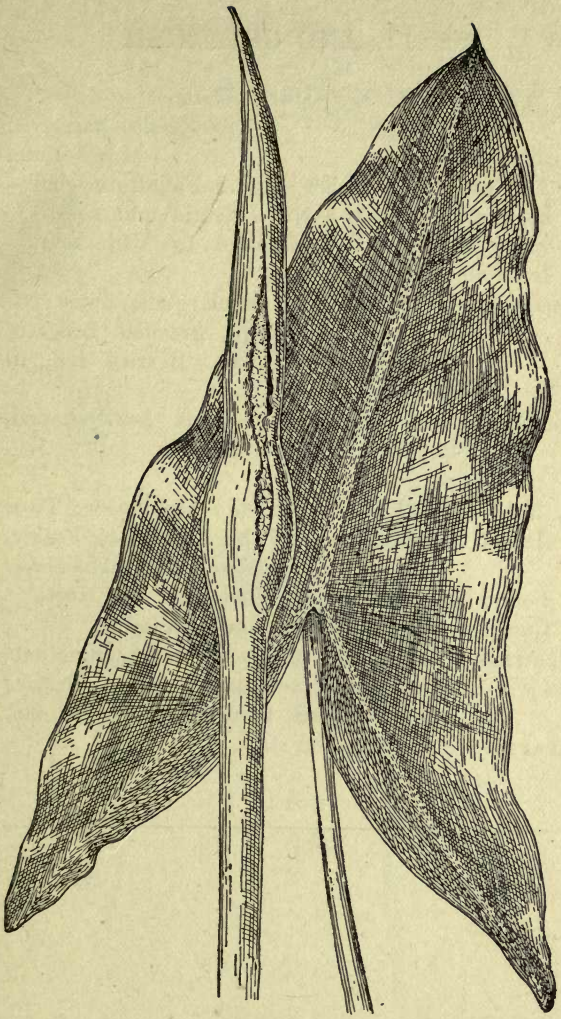
Arum Family. May—June.

A plant 1–3 feet high. Found growing in clumps in shallow water. Maine to Florida, west to Michigan and Missouri.

FLOWERS—Small, borne on club within a fleshy sheath; outer surface of sheath green. Berries green in close cluster.

LEAVES— Rich green, large, shaped like an arrowhead.

NOTES.



Arrow Arum.

1. WATER ARUM: Marsh Calla.
Cálla palústris.

Arum Family. May—June.

A plant 5–10 inches high. Found in cool bogs and swamps. Nova Scotia and southward to Virginia, westward to Minnesota, Iowa and Michigan.

FLOWERS—Tiny on short, thick club; outer envelope white above, greenish beneath, opening nearly flat. Berries red, in clusters.

LEAVES— Rich green, somewhat heart-shaped, from creeping rootstock.

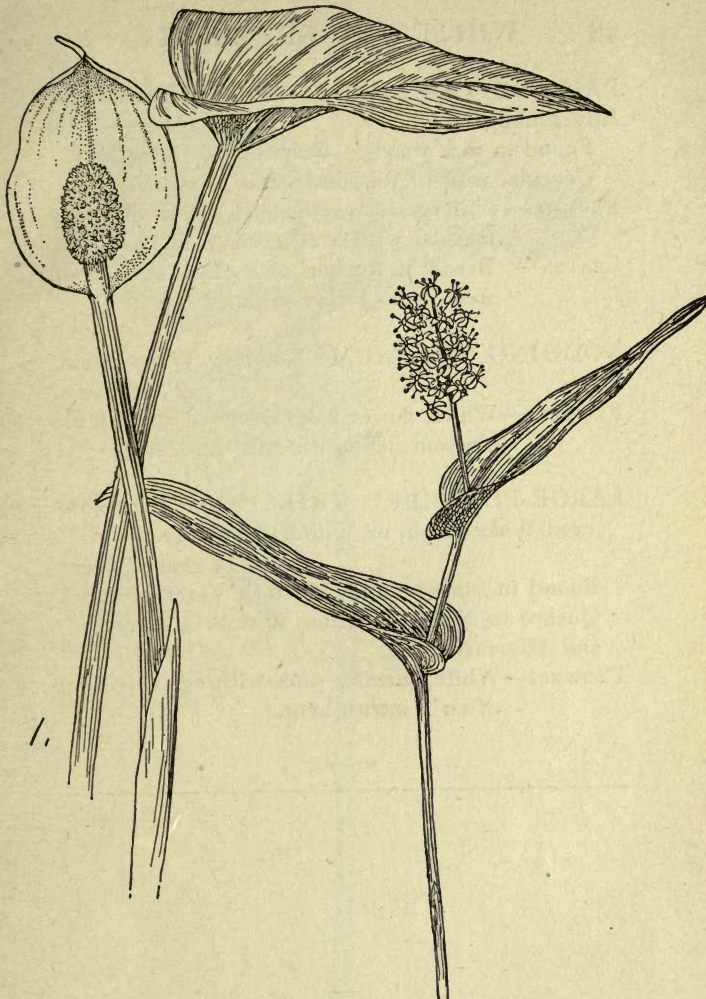
2. MAIANTHEMUM: Canada Mayflower: Two-leaved Solomon's Seal: False Lily-of-the-Valley.
Maiánthemum canadénse.

Found in rich woods. Labrador to North Carolina, west to Dakota and Manitoba.

FLOWERS—White, tiny, in small clusters terminating a stem, 3–6 inches high. Berries brown-spotted, turning red in autumn.

LEAVES— 2–3 seated on stem.

NOTES.



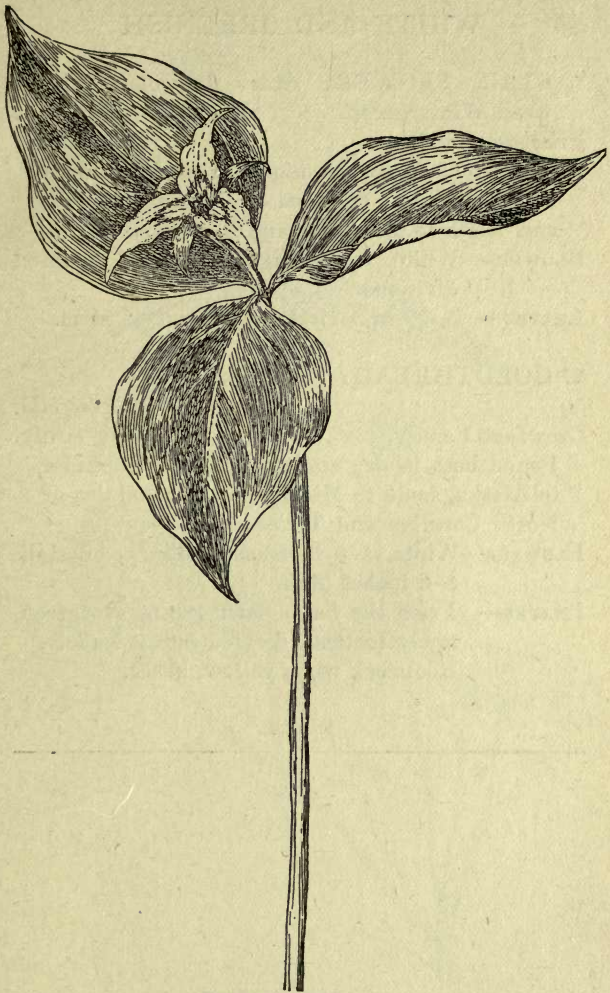
1. Water Arum. 2. Maianthemum.

PAINTED TRILLIUM. *Trillium undulàtum.*
Lily Family. May—June.
Found in rich woods. Quebec and Ontario to Georgia, west to Wisconsin and Missouri.
FLOWERS—Solitary, 3 wavy-edged, white divisions marked with a crimson V at base.
LEAVES— Broad, in a whorl of 3 at the summit of stem, 8–15 inches high.

NODDING TRILLIUM: Nodding Wake-Robin. *T. cérnuum.*
FLOWERS—White, flower stem recurved so that the blossom hangs beneath the leaves.

LARGE-FLOWERED TRILLIUM: Large-flowered Wake-Robin or White Wood-Lily. *T. grandiflòrum.*
Found in same habitat, Western Vermont and Quebec to North Carolina, west to Minnesota and Missouri.
FLOWERS—White, turning pink with age, divisions often 2 inches long.

NOTES.

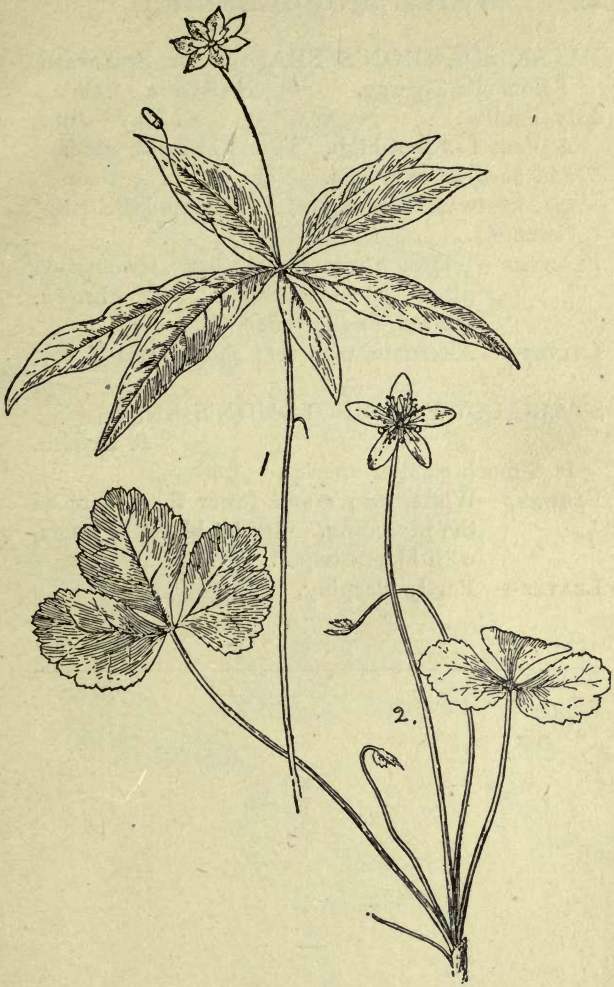


Painted Trillium.

1. STAR FLOWER: Star Anemone: Chickweed Wintergreen. *Trientàlis americàna.*
Primrose Family. May—June.
A plant 3–7 inches high. Found in moist woods. From mountains of Virginia and Illinois north to Labrador and Manitoba.
FLOWERS—White, on slender stalks, 6–7 pointed divisions.
LEAVES— 5–10 in a circle at summit of stem.

2. GOLDTHREAD: Canker-root. *Cóptis trifòlia.*
Crowfoot Family. May—July.
Found both in dry and wet woods. Labrador to Alaska, south to Michigan and mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee.
FLOWERS—White, 5–9 divisions, solitary, on stalk 3–6 inches high.
LEAVES— From the base, dark green, evergreen, finely toothed, divided into 3 leaflets. Rootstock wiry, yellow, bitter.

NOTES.



1. Star Flower. 2. Goldthread.

FALSE SOLOMON'S SEAL: False Spikenard: Solomon's Zig-zag. *Smilacìna racemòsa.*

Lily Family. May—June.

A plant 1–3 feet high. Found in moist woods and borders of woods. Nova Scotia to Georgia, westward Minnesota, Arizona and British Columbia.

FLOWERS—White, tiny, in clusters terminating plant stem. Berries first brown-spotted, finally red.

LEAVES— Alternate, with very short stems if any.

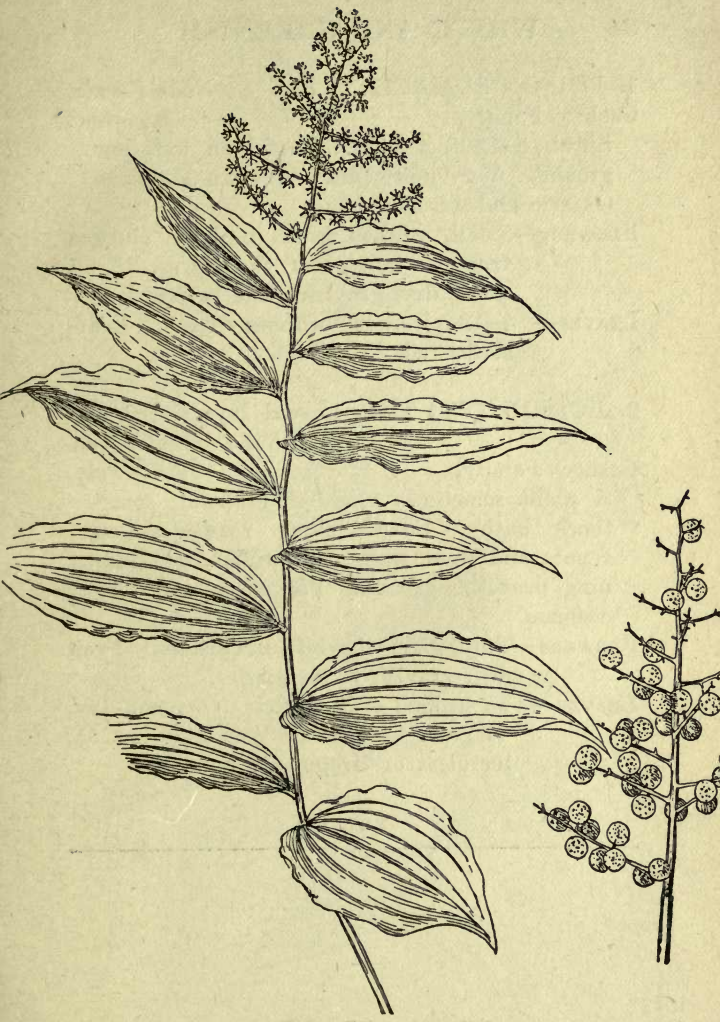
STAR-FLOWERED SOLOMON'S SEAL *S. stellàta.*

Is a much smaller species.

FLOWERS—White, larger and fewer than those of the preceding. Berries black, or green, with black stripes.

LEAVES— Partly clasping.

NOTES.



False Solomon's Seal.

1. POISON SUMACH: *Rhús Vérnix.*
Cashew Family. June.

Shrub 6–15 feet high. Found on wet, low ground. Very poisonous. Western Maine to Ontario and southward.

FLOWERS—Small, whitish green in loose clusters from the angles of the leaves. Fruit small, dry, grayish white berries.

LEAVES— 7–13 leaflets without teeth. Leaf-stalks red.

2. POISON IVY: Three-Leaved Ivy: Mercury. *Rhús Toxicodéndron.*
Cashew Family. June—July.

A plant sometimes vine-like in habit, sometimes bushy. Found along roadsides, on fences and stone walls, tree-trunks, and running over the ground. Poisonous, and very common.

FLOWERS—Tiny, greenish white, in clusters. Fruit dry, grayish white berries.

LEAVES— In groups of 3 leaflets (Common Ivy, Virginia Creeper or Woodbine has 5), toothless or irregularly notched.

NOTES.

1. Poison Sumach. 2. Poison Ivy.

BRISTLY SARSAPARILLA: *Aràlia hìspida.*
Ginseng Family. June—July.

Found in rocky woods. A hairy plant 2–3 feet high. Newfoundland to North Carolina, west to Indiana and Minnesota.

FLOWERS—Tiny, dull white, in clusters. Berries in clusters, bluish in effect, inedible.

LEAVES— Compound, toothed.

NOTES.

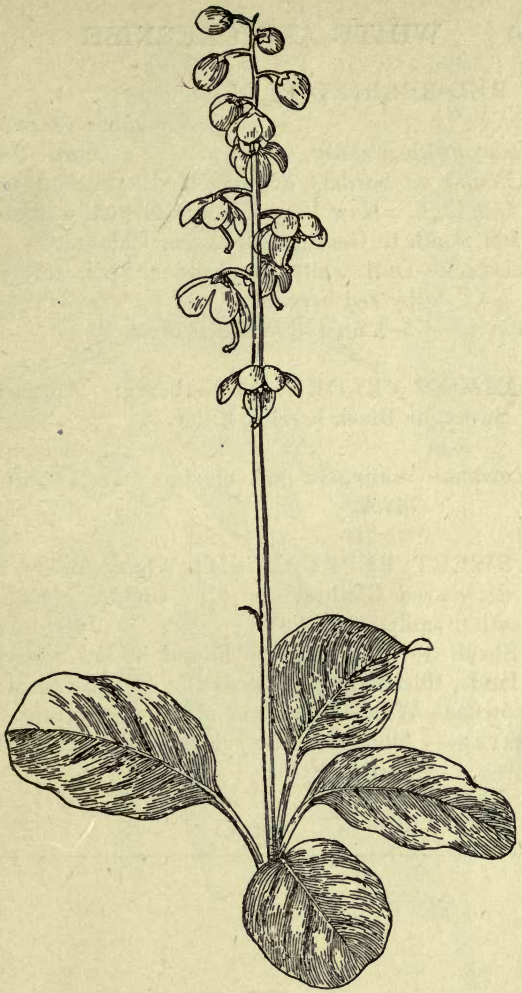
Bristly Sarsaparilla.

SHIN LEAF: *Pýrola ellíptica.*
Heath Family. June—July.
Found in woods. Eastern United States and Quebec to Maryland, west to Rocky mountains.
FLOWERS—Greenish white, 5 divisions, fragrant, on stalk 5–10 inches high.
LEAVES— From the base, thin, exceeding their stalks in length.

ROUND-LEAVED PYROLA: *P. americàna.*
FLOWERS—Similar to the preceding.
LEAVES— Nearly round, thick, shining green.

ONE-FLOWERED PYROLA: *Monèses uniflòra.*
Bears a single white or pink flower.

NOTES.



Shin Leaf.

1. RED-BERRIED ELDER:
Sambùcus racemòsa.

Honeysuckle Family. June—July.

Found on borders of woods. A shrub 2–12 feet high. New Foundland to British Columbia, south to Georgia, Iowa and Colorado.

FLOWERS—Dull white, in large cluster, followed by red berries.

LEAVES— 5–7 finely-toothed leaflets.

COMMON ELDER: Elderberry: American, Sweet, or Black-berried Elder.
S. canadensis.

FLOWERS—White, in flat clusters; fruit purple-black.

2. SWEET PEPPERBUSH; White Alder: Alder-leaved Clethra. *Clèthra alnifòlia.*

Heath Family. July—Aug.

Shrub 3–10 feet high. Found in low woodlands, thickets, chiefly near the Atlantic coast.

FLOWERS—White, in narrow clusters, fragrant.

LEAVES— Alternate, finely toothed, especially toward the tips.

NOTES.

1. Red-berried Elder.

2. Sweet Pepperbush.

1. REIN ORCHIS: *Habenària bracteàta.*
Orchis Family. June—Aug.
Found in damp woods. Nova Scotia to Alaska, south to Washington, Minnesota and Pennsylvania.
FLOWERS—Greenish, small, in spike terminating stem 6–20 inches high.
LEAVES— Long and broad. Long, narrow bracts or leaflets spring from bases of flowers.

2. REIN ORCHIS: *Habenària hyperbòrea.*
Orchis Family. June—Aug.
Found in wet woods. Newfoundland and Alaska, south to Pennsylvania and Nebraska.
FLOWERS—Greenish, in dense, narrow spike terminating stem 8–30 inches high.
LEAVES— Oblong to lance-shaped.

NOTES.

1. Rein Orchis. 2. Rein Orchis.

1. THIMBLEWEED: TALL or SUMMER ANEMONE. *Anemòne virginiàna.*

Crowfoot Family. June—Aug.

Found along roadsides and borders of woodlands. Maine to Minnesota and southward.

FLOWERS—White or greenish, 5 divisions, terminating stalks 2–3 feet high. Seeds form thimble-shaped burrs.

LEAVES— 3 in a whorl, 3-parted, divisions variously lobed and toothed. Later flowers bear 2 divided leaves midway of flower stalks.

2. FIELD CHICKWEED: *Cerástium arvénse.*

Pink Family. May—July.

Found in dry, rocky land. Common.

FLOWERS—White, 5 divisions, divisions 2-lobed, terminating stems 4–10 inches high.

LEAVES— Small, narrow.

NOTES.

1. Thimbleweed. 2. Field Chickweed.

1. INDIAN PIPE; Corpse Plant: Ice-plant: Ghost-flower. *Monótropa uniflòra.*

Heath Family. June—Aug.

Found in moist, heavily-shaded woods. Throughout North America, except far south.

FLOWERS—Waxy white, solitary, nodding, terminating stem 4–10 inches high.

LEAVES— None. Plant stem colorless, turning black with age, bearing numerous scales, one or more stems arising from a mass of brittle, fibrous roots.

2. WILD LEEK: *Allium tricóccum.*

Lily Family. June—July.

Found in rich woods. New Brunswick to Minnesota, south to North Carolina.

FLOWERS—Greenish white, clustered at the end of stalk 4–15 inches high.

LEAVES— Two or three leaves 8–10 inches long, which wither before the flowers bloom, arise from a pointed bulb; strongly onion scented.

1. Indian Pipe.

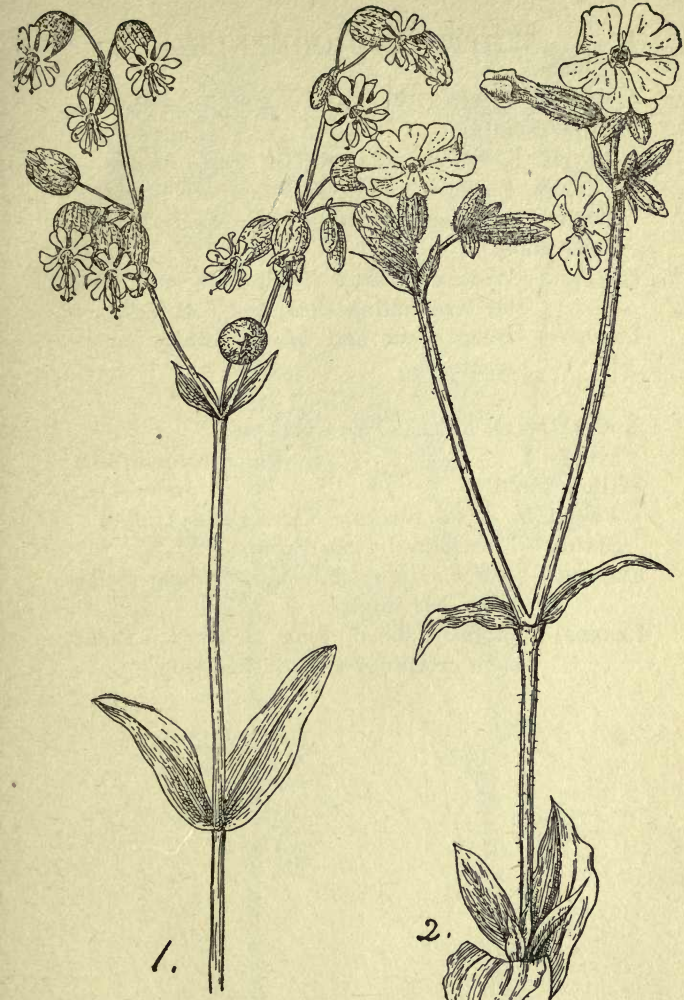
2. Wild Leek.

NOTES.

NOTES.

1. BLADDER CAMPION: *Silène latifòlia.*
Pink Family. June—Aug.
Found in fields, roadsides, waste places. Canada south to New Jersey, Illinois and Iowa. Naturalized from Europe.
FLOWERS—White, 5 divisions, divisions deeply 2-lobed, flower cup much inflated; terminating branches 8–18 inches high.
LEAVES— Opposite, smooth.

2. WHITE CAMPION: Evening Lychnis.
Lýchnis álba.
Pink Family. July—Sept.
Plant 1–2 feet high. Found in waste places. Adventive from Old World.
FLOWERS—White or pink, fragrant, opening in the evening; divisions 5, deeply cleft, sticky and hairy beneath the flower. Small clusters terminate branches.
LEAVES— Opposite, leaves and stems hairy.

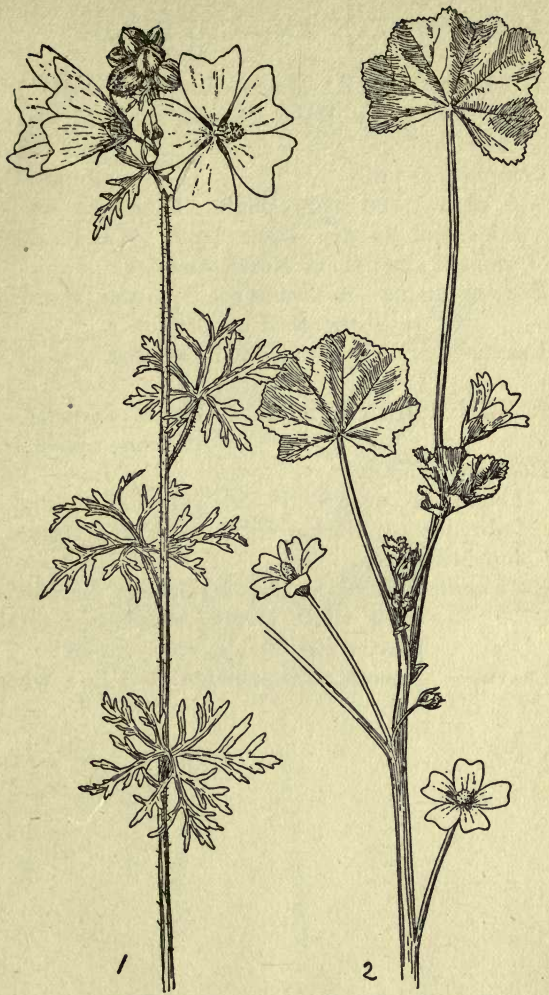


1. Bladder Campion.

2. White Campion.

1. MUSK MALLOW: *Málva moschàta.*
Mallow Family. June—Sept.
Found by roadsides and in waste places. Canada, Eastern, Middle and Southern States. Naturalized from Europe. Escaped from cultivation.
FLOWERS—White or pink, 5 divisions, in small cluster terminating stem, 1–2 feet high.
LEAVES— Deeply cut and lobed, faintly musk-scented.

2. COMMON MALLOW; Cheeses.
Málva rotundifòlia.
Mallow Family. June—Oct.
Found in waste places. Throughout United States. Naturalized from Europe.
FLOWERS—White or pinkish, small, on long stalks from leaf angles.
LEAVES— Slightly lobed, long stemmed. Plant stem creeping, 4–10 inches long.



1. Musk Mallow. 2. Common Mallow.

1. CHAMOMILE: Mayweed: Dog-fennel: Dill-weed: Pig-sty Daisy: Dog's or Fetid Chamomile. *Anthemis Cótula.*

Composite Family. June—Oct.

A plant 8–20 inches high. Found by roadsides and in dry waste land. Widely distributed throughout North America.

FLOWER-HEADS—Resemble small daisies, the white rays 3-toothed on the tip.

LEAVES— Finely dissected, ill-scented.

2. BUNCHBERRY: Low or Dwarf Cornel. *Córnus canadénsis.*

Dogwood Family. June—July.

Found in woods. Plant 4–8 inches high. Labrador to Alaska, south to West Virginia and Minnesota.

FLOWERS—Dull white, tiny, in clusters surrounded by 4 white leaflets simulating petals. Berries red in close cluster, edible.

LEAVES— Smooth, oval, pointed, 4–6 in a whorl.

Chamomile. 2. Bunchberry.

DAISY FLEABANE: *Erígeron ramòsus.*
Composite Family. June—Oct.

A plant 1–2 feet high. Found in fields, waste lands, roadsides. Nova Scotia to Virginia, and west to Missouri.

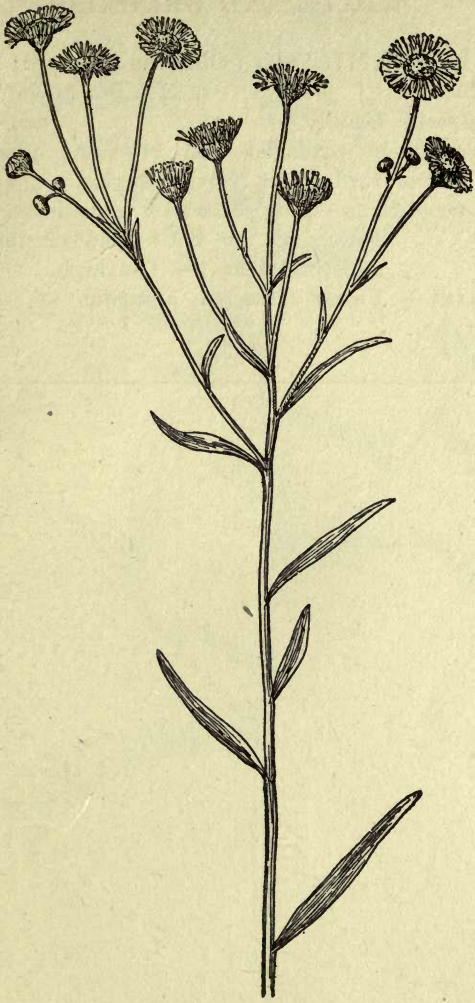
FLOWER-HEADS—About ½ inch across, with large, green-yellow disk, rays white, narrow.

LEAVES— Narrow, nearly or quite toothless, lower leaves broader at the tip.

DAISY FLEABANE; SWEET SCABIOUS: *E. ánnuus.*

Similar to the preceding, with broader, coarsely-toothed leaves. Rays white or pale lilac.

NOTES.



Daisy Fleabane.

YARROW; MILFOIL: Old Man's Pepper; Nosebleed. *Achillèa Millefòlium.*

Composite Family. June—Oct.

Found on roadsides and in waste places. Common throughout North America.

FLOWER-HEADS—Grayish white, sometimes crimson, small, in flat-topped cluster terminating stem, 1–2 feet high.

LEAVES— Finely dissected, aromatic.

NOTES.

Yarrow.

VIRGIN'S BOWER: Traveller's Joy: Old Man's Beard: Devil's Yarn.

Clématis virginiàna.

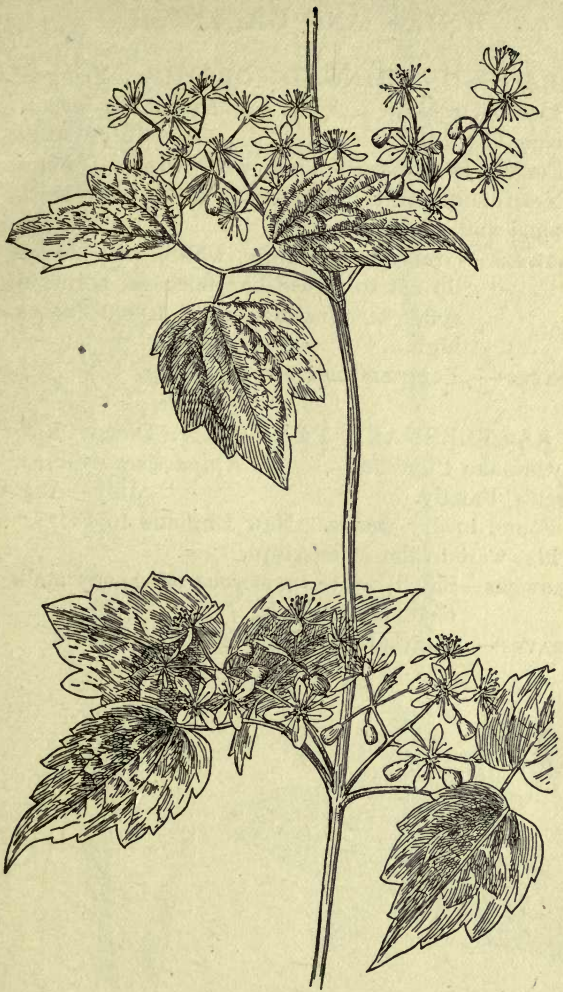
Crowfoot Family. July—Aug.

A vine 6–12 feet long. Found in rich, damp soil, climbing over fences and shrubs. From Canada south to Georgia and Kansas.

FLOWERS—White or greenish, 4 divisions, in loose clusters from the leaf angles. Seeds in plumy masses.

LEAVES— Opposite, consisting each of 3 coarsely-toothed leaflets.

NOTES.



Virgin's Bower.

1. RAGGED FRINGED ORCHIS: Fringed Green Orchis. *Habenària lácera.*
Orchis Family. July—Aug.
Found in swamps and wet woods from Newfoundland to Minnesota, south to Missouri and Alabama.
FLOWERS—Greenish or dingy white, with lower lip cut to thread-like fineness; borne in spike terminating stem, 10–20 inches high.
LEAVES— Long and narrow, or oblong.

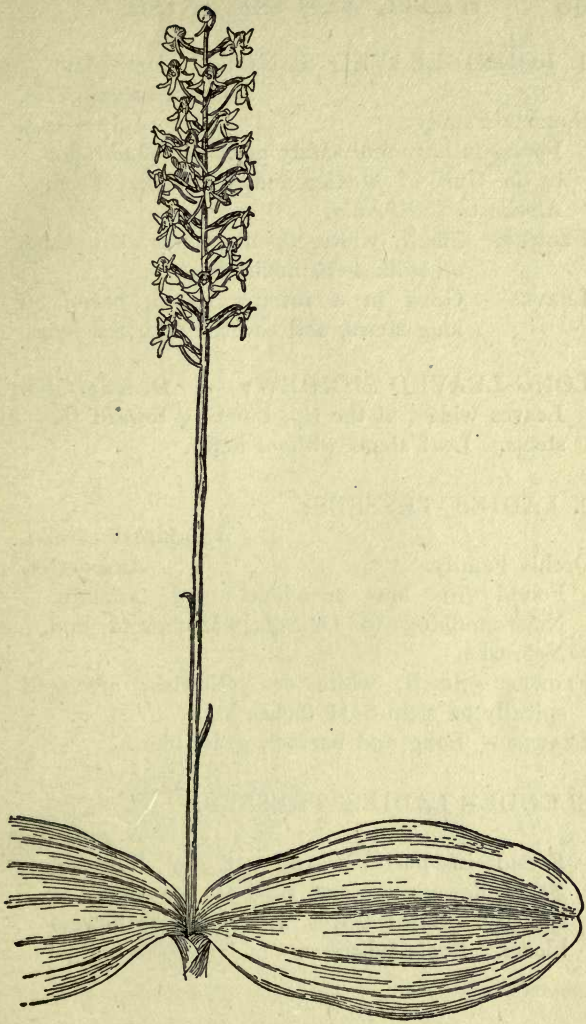
2. RATTLESNAKE PLANTAIN: Downy Rattlesnake Plantain. *Epipáctis pubéscens.*
Orchis Family. July—Aug.
Found in dry woods. New England to Florida, west to the Mississippi.
FLOWERS—Small, white, numerous on downy stalk 6–18 inches high.
LEAVES— Mottled with light and dark green.

1. Ragged Fringed Orchis. 2. Rattlesnake Plantain.

GREATER GREEN ORCHIS: Large Round-leaved Orchis. *Habenària orbiculàta.*
Orchis Family. July—Aug.
Found in rich woods. Labrador to Alaska, south to South Carolina, Minnesota, and Washington.
FLOWERS—Greenish white, on stalk 1–2 feet high.
LEAVES— 2 large, broad leaves, shining green above, silvery beneath, lying flat on the ground. One or more tiny leaflets borne on the flower stalk.

HOOKER'S ORCHIS: *H. Hookèri.*
Similar to the preceding. Flowers yellowish green. No leaflets on flower stalk.

NOTES.



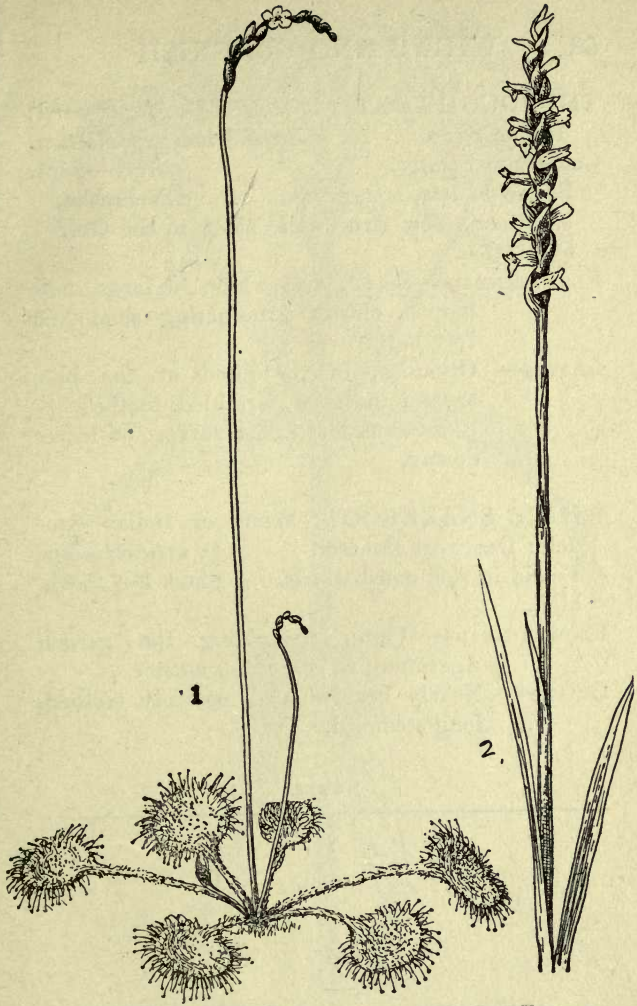
Greater Green Orchis.

1. ROUND-LEAVED SUNDEW: Dew-plant.
Drósera rotundifòlia.
Sundew Family. July—Aug.
Found in bogs and sandy marshes. Labrador to the Gulf of Mexico and westward. From Alaska to California.
FLOWERS—Small, white, opening one at a time, on stalk 4–10 inches high.
LEAVES— Grow in a rosette, round, borne on long stems, and covered with red hairs.

LONG-LEAVED SUNDEW: *D. longifòlia.*
Leaves widest at the tip, tapering toward the stems. Leaf stems without hairs.

2. LADIES' TRESSES:
Spiránthes cérnua.
Orchis Family. Aug.—Oct.
Found in low meadows and swamps. Newfoundland to Georgia, Minnesota and Nebraska.
FLOWERS—Small, white or yellowish, arranged spirally on stem 6–12 inches high.
LEAVES— Long and narrow, grass-like.

SLENDER LADIES' TRESSES:
S. grácilis.
Found in pastures and on dry hillsides. Bears flowers on one side of the stem, or spirally. Basal leaves wither before flowers bloom. Roots tuberous.



1. Round-leaved Sundew. 2. Ladies' Tresses.

THOROUGHWORT; BONESET: Ague-weed: Indian Sage. *Eupatòrium perfoliàtum.*

Composite Family. July—Sept.

Found in low, wet ground. From Nebraska, Manitoba, New Brunswick, south to the Gulf of Mexico.

FLOWER-HEADS—Small, dull white, in large, flat-topped cluster terminating stem 2–5 feet high.

LEAVES— Opposite, often united at the base around the stem, wrinkled, toothed. Plant stem and under surface of leaves downy.

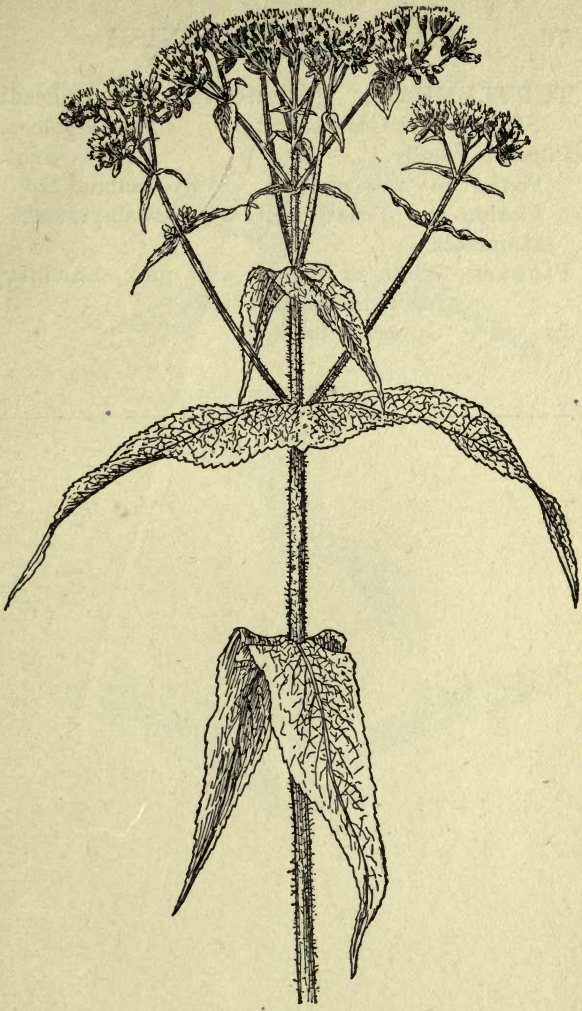
WHITE SNAKEROOT: White or Indian Sanicle: Deerwort Boneset. *E. urticaefòlium.*

Found in rich moist woods. A plant 1–4 feet high.

FLOWER-HEADS—White, resembling the garden Ageratum, in spreading cluster.

LEAVES— Nearly heart-shaped, coarsely toothed, long-stemmed.

NOTES.



Thoroughwort.

TURTLEHEAD; BALMONY: Snake-head: Shell-flower: Cod-head. *Chelòne glàbra.*

Figwort Family. July—Sept.

Found in wet ground. Newfoundland to Florida and Texas, west to Mississippi and Minnesota.

FLOWERS—White or tinged with pink, terminating stem 1–3 feet high.

LEAVES— Opposite, toothed.

NOTES.

Turtlehead.

1. ARROW-HEAD: *Sagittària latifòlia.*
Water Plantain Family. July—Sept.

Found in shallow water. From Mexico northward throughout North America.

FLOWERS—White, divisions 3, in whorls of 3, on stalk 6 inches to 4 feet high.

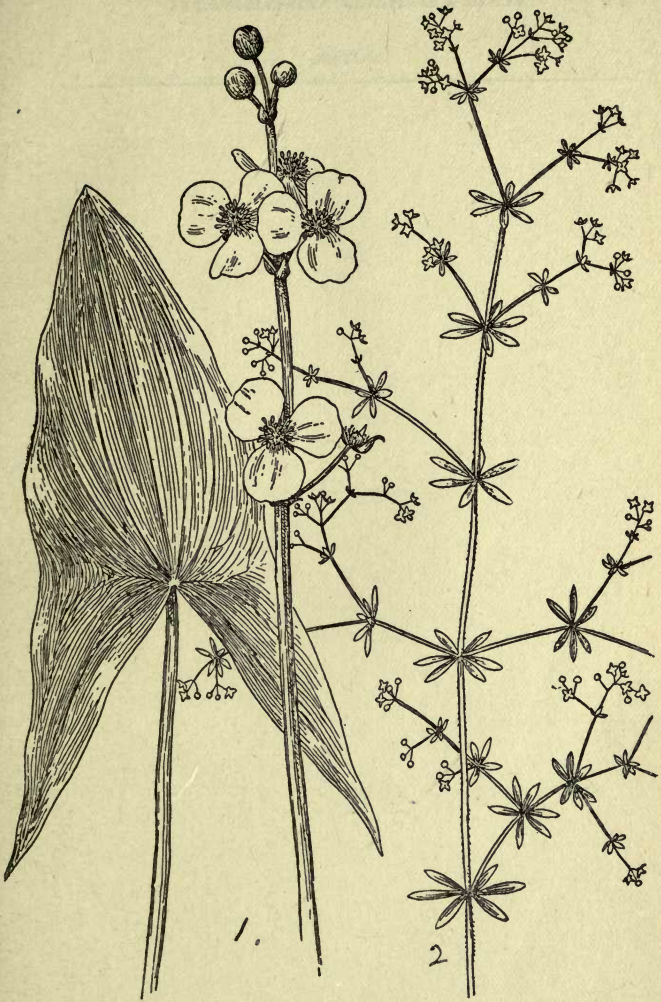
LEAVES— Arrow-head-shaped, exceedingly variable, from short and broad to long and narrow.

2. ROUGH BEDSTRAW: *Gàlium asprèllum.*
Madder Family. June—Aug.

A plant 2–4 feet tall. Found in rich, moist ground. Eastern half of United States and Canada.

FLOWERS—White, tiny, in airy clusters. Flower stems 2–3 times forked.

LEAVES— In whorls of 6 on main stems, prickly-rough on edge and rib. Plant stems rough backwards with hooked prickles.



1. Arrow-head.

2. Rough Bedstraw.

NOTES.

WILD BALSAM-APPLE: *Echinocýstis lobàta.*
Gourd Family. July—Sept.

A rapid climbing vine 10–20 feet long. Found in rich, moist soil, beside streams and in waste places. New Brunswick to Kentucky, west to Manitoba and Texas.

FLOWERS—Greenish white, small, in loose clusters from the leaf angles.

LEAVES— Deeply and sharply 5-lobed.

NOTES.

Wild Balsam-apple.

TALL MEADOW RUE:

Thalictrum polygamum

Crowfoot Family. July—Sept.

Found in swamps and low meadows. Newfoundland to Ohio and southward.

FLOWERS—White or greenish, in plume-like cluster terminating stem 3–10 feet high.

LEAVES— Compound, the leaflets small, lustreless, lobed.

NOTES.

Tall Meadow Rue.

GRASS OF PARNASSUS: Carolina Grass of Parnassus. *Parnássia caroliniàna.*

Saxifrage Family. July—Sept.

Found in swamps and wet meadows. New Brunswick to Florida, west to Iowa.

FLOWERS—Creamy white with greenish veins, divisions 5, on slender stalks 8–20 inches high.

LEAVES— From the base, somewhat heart-shaped, a single leaf clasping the flower stalks.

NOTES.

Grass of Parnassus.

WATER PLANTAIN:

Alisma Plantàgo-aquática.

Water Plantain Family. July—Sept.

Found in shallow water. North America, Europe, Asia.

FLOWERS—Small, white, in loose, symmetrical cluster, on stalk 1–3 feet high.

LEAVES— From the base, variable in shape, broad or narrow.

NOTES.

Water Plantain.

1. COMMON DODDER: Strangle-weed: Love-vine: Angel's Hair. *Cúscuta Gronòvii.*
Convolvulus Family. July—Sept.
Found in moist soil. Nova Scotia and Minnesota south to Gulf of Mexico.
FLOWERS—Tiny, dull white, 5-lobed, in clusters.
LEAVES— None. Stems long, wiry, yellow or orange, twining over vegetation.

2. WOOD SORREL: White or True Wood-sorrel: Alleluia: *Oxalis Acetosélla.*
Wood Sorrel Family. May—July.
A plant 3–4 inches tall. Found in cold, damp woods. Nova Scotia and Manitoba, south to North Carolina.
FLOWERS—White or pinkish, veined with deep pink lines, 5 divisions.
LEAVES— From the base, composed of 3 heart-shaped leaflets.

NOTES.

1. Dodder. 2. Wood Sorrel.

1. PEARLY, or LARGE-FLOWERED, EVERLASTING: Immortelle: Silver-leaf: Cotton-weed: Moonshine: None-so-pretty.

Anáphalis margaritàcea.

Composite Family. July—Sept.

Found in dry fields, hillsides. North Carolina to Kansas and California, also far north.

FLOWER-HEADS—Center yellow surrounded by white scales, the cluster terminating a white-woolly stem 1–3 feet high.

LEAVES— Long, narrow, white-woolly.

2. WHITE MELILOT; SWEET CLOVER: Bokhara or Tree Clover: Honey Lotus.

Melilòtus álba.

Pulse Family. June—Aug.

Found by roadsides and in waste places. Naturalized from Europe: widespread in United States.

FLOWERS—White, small, fragrant, in slender clusters terminating branches 3–10 feet high.

LEAVES— Compound, consisting of 3 finely-toothed leaflets.

1. Pearly Everlasting. 2. White Melilot.

WILD CARROT; QUEEN ANNE'S LACE: Bird's Nest. *Daúcus Caròta.*

Parsley Family. July—Sept.

A plant 2–3 feet high. Found in fields, roadsides, waste places. Naturalized from Europe. Eastern half of United States and Canada.

FLOWERS—White, tiny, in broad, rather flat cluster, curling up later, resembling a bird's nest.

LEAVES— Finely dissected.

NOTES.

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Wild Carrot.

BUTTONBUSH: Globe-flower: Honey-balls: Button-ball Shrub: River-bush.

Cephalánthus occidentàlis.

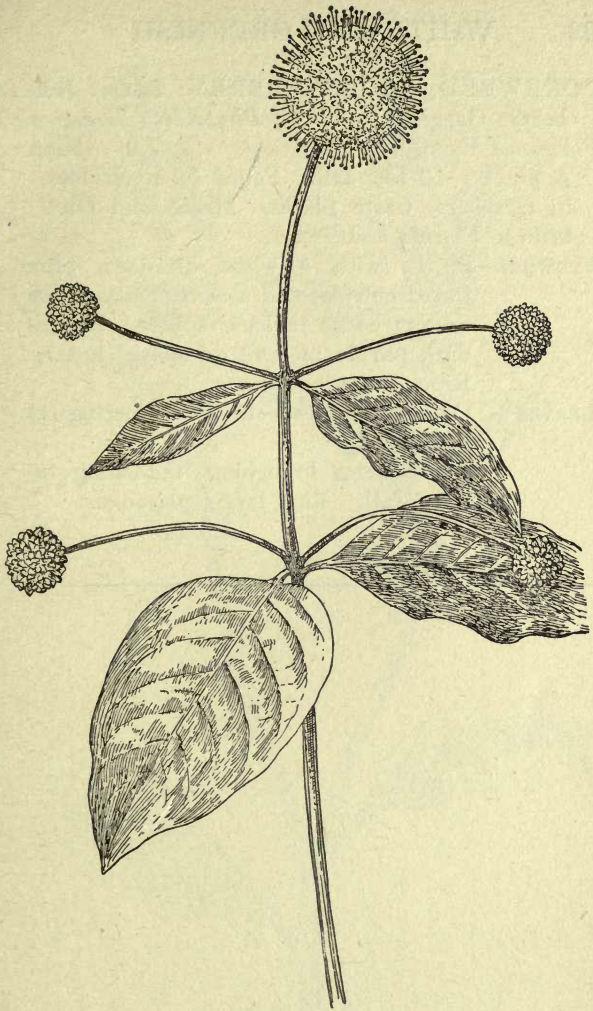
Madder Family. July—Sept.

A shrub 3–12 feet high. Found in wet ground and beside ponds and streams. New Brunswick to Florida and Cuba, westward to Arizona and California.

FLOWERS—White, small, clustered in round heads.

LEAVES— Opposite, or in whorls of 3.

NOTES.



Buttonbush.

POKEWEED; PIGEON BERRY: Scoke: Inkberry: Garget. *Phytolácca decándra.*
Pokeweed Family. July—Sept.

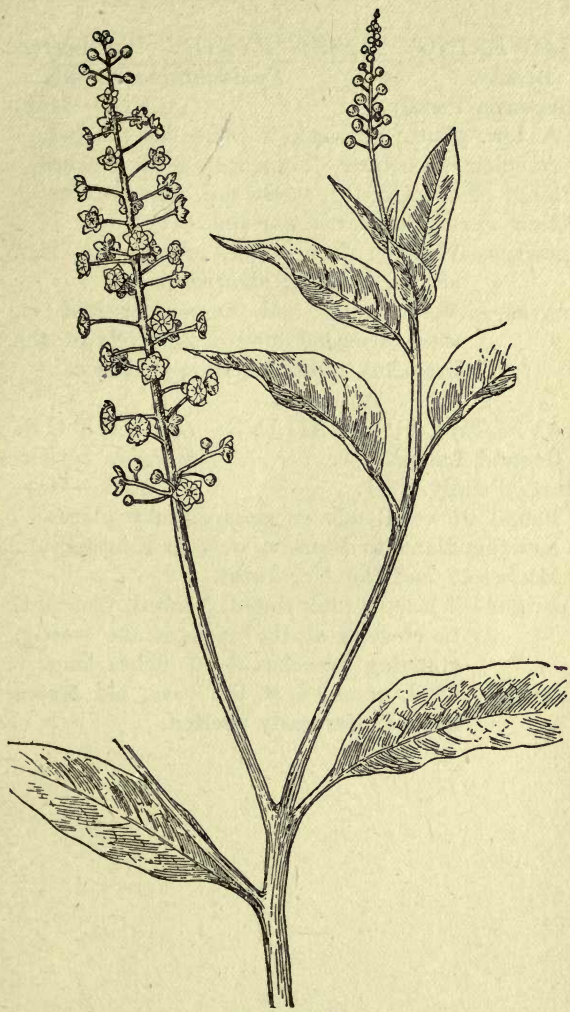
A plant 4–10 feet tall. Found by roadsides, in clearings, waste places. Maine and Ontario to Florida and Texas.

FLOWERS—Small, with 5 white divisions, pink tinted outside, and a conspicuous green center; borne in loose spikes. Berries dark purple in long drooping clusters. Ripe August—October.

LEAVES— Oblong to lance-shaped, tapering at both ends.

Plant stems branching, reddening toward fall. Root large, poisonous.

NOTES.



Pokeweed.

FLOWERING MOSS; PYXIE: Pine-barren Beauty. *Pyxidanthèra barbulàta.*
Diapensia Family. Mch.—May.
A low plant, growing in mat-like patches, creeping prostrate branches 6–10 inches long. Found in dry, sandy soil, pine barrens. New Jersey to North Carolina.
FLOWERS—White, often pink, about 1/4 inch across, 5-lobed, numerous.
LEAVES— Very small and narrow, seated on stem, crowded toward the ends of the branches, moss-like in appearance.

MAYFLOWER; TRAILING ARBUTUS: Ground Laurel. *Epigaèa rèpens.*
Heath Family. Mch.—May.
Found in woodlands or mossy, rocky places. Newfoundland to Florida, west to Kentucky, Minnesota and the Northwest.
FLOWERS—White or pink tinted, 5-lobed, fragrant, in clusters at the ends of the woody, creeping branches 6–10 inches long.
LEAVES— Oval, rounded at the base, old leaves more or less rusty spotted.

NOTES.

WHITE ADDER'S TONGUE:
Erythrònium álbidum.
Lily Family. Mch.—May.
Found in rich soil. Common west as far as Texas, Arkansas and Minnesota. Somewhat rare in Eastern States, New York to New Jersey.
FLOWERS—Pinkish-white, yellow at the center, purplish-tinged outside, 6 strongly recurved divisions, terminating stalks 5–8 inches high.
LEAVES— 2, from the base, smooth, more or less mottled, from solid bulb.

TWINLEAF: Rheumatism Root.
Jeffersònia diphýlla.
Barberry Family. Apr.—May.
Found in rich, shady woods. New York to Wisconsin, south to Tennessee.
FLOWERS—White, 8 divisions, 1 inch broad, solitary, on stalk about 7 inches high, twice as tall in seed time.
LEAVES— From the root, long-stemmed, parted into 2 divisions.

MAY APPLE; MANDRAKE: Hog Apple: Wild Lemon. *Podophýllum peltàtum.*
Barberry Family. Apr.—May.

A plant 12–18 inches high. Found in rich, moist woods. Western Quebec and western New England to Minnesota and southward.

FLOWERS—White, 6–9 divisions, solitary, unpleasantly scented. Fruit, large, edible berry.

LEAVES— Those of the flowerless stems terminated by a large, rounded, 7–9-lobed leaf supported by a stem in the middle; those of the flowering stem 2, much lobed, with the nodding flower in the fork.

SWEET WHITE VIOLET: *Vìola pállens.*
Violet Family. Apr.–May.

Plant 3–5 inches tall. Found in moist, wooded places. Common.

FLOWERS—White with purple veins, side divisions usually bearing a small tuft of hairs, slightly fragrant.

LEAVES— Round heart-shaped, slightly scalloped.

LANCE-LEAVED VIOLET: *Viola lanceolàta.*

Violet Family. Apr.—June.

Found in moist ground. Nova Scotia to Minnesota and southward.

FLOWERS—White, purple veined, side divisions beardless.

LEAVES— Long, narrow, indistinctly scalloped, tapering into a long stem.

CANADA VIOLET: *Viola canadénsis.*

Violet Family. May—July.

Found in woodlands, very widely-distributed, mountainous and hilly country chiefly. Easily distinguished from other white violets by its tall leafy stem 6–24 inches high.

FLOWERS—White or pale lavender, violet tinged on the outside, side divisions bearded, lower one striped with fine dark lines.

LEAVES— Heart-shaped, pointed, toothed.

NOTES.

WATER CRESS:

Radícula Nastúrtium-aquáticum.

Mustard Family. Apr.—Aug.

Found in brooks, ditches. Naturalized from Europe. Common.

FLOWERS—White, 4 divisions, small, in terminal clusters.

LEAVES— Compound, with 3–11 rounded leaflets. Stems spreading and rooting, 4–10 inches high.

CREEPING SNOWBERRY:

Chiógenes hispídula.

Heath Family. May—June.

A low, creeping plant. Found in mossy bogs and woods. Canada, south to Minnesota, Michigan and North Carolina.

FLOWERS—White, very small, bell-shaped, 4-lobed, solitary, from the leaf angles. Berries white.

LEAVES— Evergreen, small, with an abrupt point. Leaves and berries aromatic.

NOTES.

NEW JERSEY TEA; RED-ROOT:
Ceanòthus americànus.
Buckthorn Family. May—July.
A shrub 1–4 feet high. Found in dry, open woods. Gulf of Mexico to Ontario.
FLOWERS—White, small, in dense, oblong, terminal clusters.
LEAVES— Long egg-shaped, finely toothed, conspicuously 3-ribbed. Root reddish.

BLACK SNAKEROOT; BLACK COHOSH:
Tall Bugbane. *Cimicífuga racemòsa.*
Crowfoot Family. June—July.
Found in rich woods, hillsides. Southern New England and Wisconsin south to Georgia.
FLOWERS—White, ill-scented, fuzzy, borne on a long, slender spike terminating stem 3–8 feet high.
LEAVES— Compound, sharply toothed.

CLAMMY AZALEA; WHITE SWAMP HONEYSUCKLE: *Rhododéndron viscòsum.*
Heath Family. June—July.
A shrub 3–7 feet high, resembling the earlier-blooming Pink Azalea. Found in swamps, generally near the coast. Maine, south and west to Ohio and Arkansas.
FLOWERS—White or pink-tinged, 5-lobed; tube longer than the lobes, sticky-hairy outside.
LEAVES— Blunt lance-shaped, margins and midrib bristly.

SHOWY LADY'S SLIPPER: *Cypripèdium hirsùtum.*

Orchis Family. June—July.

Found in wet, mossy woods, swamps. Newfoundland to Georgia, west to Mississippi.

FLOWERS—Pouch white, more or less stained with crimson-magenta, similar in shape to the Stemless Lady's Slipper, but differs in the pouch being open but not divided; other divisions of the flower white, wide, not longer than the pouch.

LEAVES— Broad, pointed, many ribbed. Plant stem leafy 1–2 feet high.

LIZARD'S TAIL: *Saurùrus cérnuus.*

Pepper Family. June—Aug.

A plant 2–5 feet high. Found in swamps, shallow water. Rhode Island to Gulf of Mexico, west to Minnesota and Texas.

FLOWERS—White, fragrant, very small, crowded on slender spikes, nodding at the tip.

LEAVES— Heart-shaped, converging ribs, dark green, on stout stems.

Plant-stem jointed, sparingly branched, leafy.

NOTES.

POKE or TALL MILKWEED:

Asclèpias phytolaccoìdes.

Milkweed Family. June—Aug.

A plant 3–6 feet high. Found in woodland borders, thickets from Maine to Georgia and far west.

FLOWERS—Similar in structure to the Common Milkweed, white and greenish, or magenta tinged, drooping, in a loose cluster.

LEAVES— Rather broad, pointed at each end.

WATER HEMLOCK; SPOTTED COW-BANE: Musquash Root: Beaver Poison.

Cicùta maculàta.

Parsley Family. June—Aug.

Found in wet meadows, swampy places. A deadly poison contained in its fleshy roots. New Brunswick to Virginia and westward.

FLOWERS—White, tiny, in thin, flat clusters terminating branches, 3–6 feet high.

LEAVES— Compound, leaflets toothed. Plant stem marked with purplish lines.

WATER PARSNIP: Hemlock Water Parsnip.

Sìum cicutaefòlium.

Is a similar species growing in wet places and also poisonous. It may be found from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

FLOWERS—White, in broad clusters.

LEAVES— Compound 7–15 sharply toothed leaflets, but finely dissected when growing under water.

DALIBARDA: Creeping Dalibarda.

Dalibárda rèpens.

Rose Family. June—Sept.

Found in woodlands. Nova Scotia to Pennsylvania, west to the Mississippi.

FLOWERS—White, solitary, 5 divisions, on stalks 2–5 inches high.

LEAVES— From the base, heart-shaped, scallop-toothed; leaves and stems finely hairy.

WATER LILY: Pond Lily: Water Nymph: Sweet-scented Water Lily.

Castàlia odoràta.

Water Lily Family. June—Sept.

Found in shallow water. Common. Nova Scotia to the Gulf of Mexico, west to Mississippi.

FLOWERS—Pure white, sometimes pink tinged, center yellow, divisions many. Flower 3–5 inches across, floating, very fragrant.

LEAVES— Floating, mostly oblong in shape, cleft at the base, on long stems.

NOTES.

WHITE FRINGED ORCHIS:
Habenària blephariglóttis.
Orchis Family. July—Aug.
Found in bogs, swamps. Eastern Canada to Michigan, south to Mississippi.
FLOWERS—Similar in habit to the Yellow Fringed Orchis, white, fragrant, lip fringed, in spike terminating stem 1–2 feet high.
LEAVES— Lance-shaped, parallel veined, clasping stem.

PRAIRIE WHITE FRINGED ORCHIS:
H. leucophaèa.
Is similar to the preceding, differing chiefly in having larger white or greenish flowers, lip divided into wedge-shaped segments, deeply fringed. It is more common west, being found in moist, open ground from Western New York to Minnesota and Arkansas.

WINTERGREEN; CHECKERBERRY: Partridge-berry: Deer, Box, or Spice-berry: Mountain or Ground Tea. *Gaulthèria procúmbens.*
Heath Family. July—Aug.
Found in woodlands. Newfoundland to Northern Georgia, west to Minnesota, Michgan and Manitoba and far north.
FLOWERS—White, small, somewhat bell-shaped, nodding, from the leaf angles. Berries red, edible.
LEAVES— Dark green, evergreen, slightly toothed, aromatic, clustered at the top of stem, 2–5 inches high.

CULVER'S ROOT: Culver's Physic:
Verónica virgínica.
Figwort Family. July—Aug.
An erect plant with straight, usually unbranched stem 2–7 feet high. Found in moist woods, meadows. Western Massachusetts and Connecticut to Manitoba and southward.
FLOWERS—White or pale lavender, in dense, terminal spikes 3–6 inches long.
LEAVES— 4–7, in whorls, lance-shaped, pointed, finely toothed.

JAMESTOWN or JIMSON WEED: Thorn-apple: Stramonium: Devil's Trumpet.
Datùra Stramònium.
Nightshade Family. July—Sept.
A plant 1–5 feet tall. Found in fields, waste land. Nova Scotia to Gulf, west beyond the Mississippi Naturalized from Asia.
FLOWERS—White, about 4 inches long, trumpet-shaped, with 5 sharply-pointed lobes. Fruit large, egg-shaped, covered with spines.
LEAVES— Coarsely toothed and angled, rank-smelling.

ASTERS—See page 304.

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NOTES.

II

YELLOW AND ORANGE

YELLOW AND ORANGE

YELLOW ADDER'S-TONGUE; DOG'S-TOOTH VIOLET: Trout Lily.

Erythrònium americànum.

Lily Family. Apr.—May.

Found in moist woods, brooksides. New Brunswick to Florida, west to Mississippi, Minnesota and Arkansas.

FLOWERS—Lily-like, 6 divisions, yellow, more or less tinged with brown-purple on the outside, borne on stalk 6–12 inches high.

LEAVES— 2 from the base, green, or mottled with brown-purple.

NOTES.

Yellow Adder's Tongue.

MARSH MARIGOLD: Meadow-gowan: American Cowslip. *Cáltha palústris.*

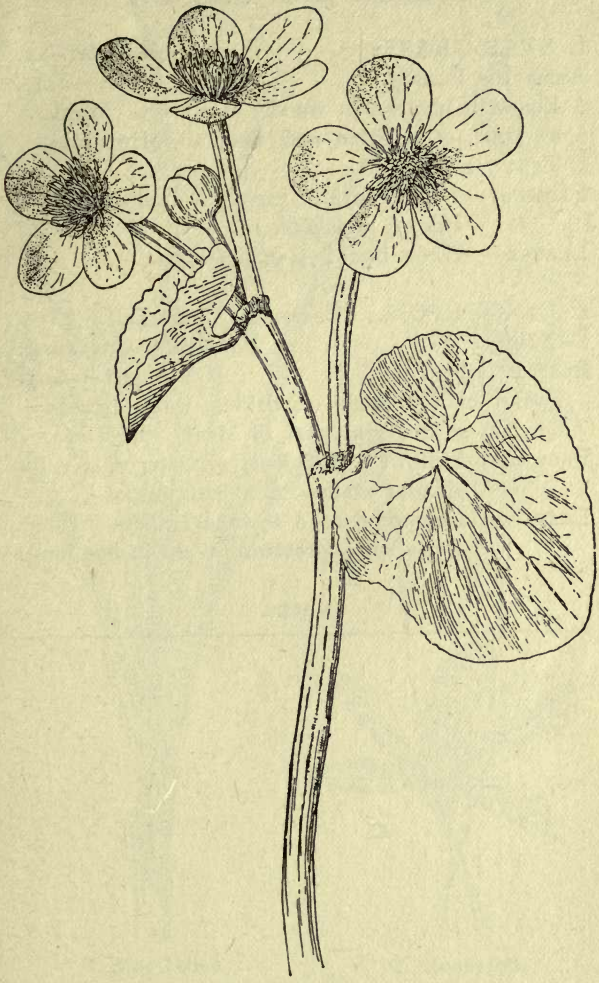
Crowfoot Family. Apr.—May.

A plant 8–24 inches high. Found in low, wet meadows. Newfoundland to South Carolina, Tennessee, and Nebraska.

FLOWERS—Yellow, 5–9 divisions.

LEAVES— Mostly from the root, round, kidney or heart-shaped.

NOTES.



Marsh Marigold.

1. STAR GRASS: *Hypóxis hirsùta.*
Amaryllis Family. Apr.—July.
Found in dry, open woods, meadows. Maine to Gulf of Mexico and west to Minnesota, Texas, Kansas.
FLOWERS—Yellow inside, greenish and hairy outside, 6 divisions.
LEAVES— Grass-like, 2–6 inches high.

2. CINQUEFOIL: Common Cinquefoil: Five-Finger. *Potentílla canadénsis.*
Rose Family. Apr.—Aug.
Found in dry fields, roadsides, waste places. Quebec to Georgia, west to Minnesota, Iowa.
FLOWERS—Yellow, 5 divisions, growing singly on slender stalks from leaf angles.
LEAVES— Composed of 5 toothed leaflets. Plant stems wiry, prostrate, 6–20 inches long.

NOTES.

1. Star Grass.

2. Cinquefoil.

1. GOLDEN ALEXANDERS: Early Meadow Parsnip. *Zízia aúrea.*

Parsley Family. May—June.

Found in meadows and river-banks. From New Brunswick and Dakota to the Gulf States.

FLOWERS—Yellow, tiny, in thin, flat clusters terminating branches, 8–30 inches high.

LEAVES— Compound, generally in 3 divisions, each composed of 3–7 toothed leaflets.

2. WILD PARSNIP; FIELD PARSNIP; Madnep: Tank. *Pastinàca satìva.*

Parsley Family. June—Sept.

A plant 2–5 feet tall, with noticeably grooved stem, found in roadsides, waste places. Common throughout United States and Canada. Naturalized from Europe.

FLOWERS—Dull yellow, tiny, forming flat clusters terminating branches, 2–5 feet high.

LEAVES— Compound, composed of many toothed leaflets.

NOTES.

1. Golden Alexanders. 2. Wild Parsnip.

CLINTONIA; YELLOW CLINTONIA:

Clintònia boreàlis.

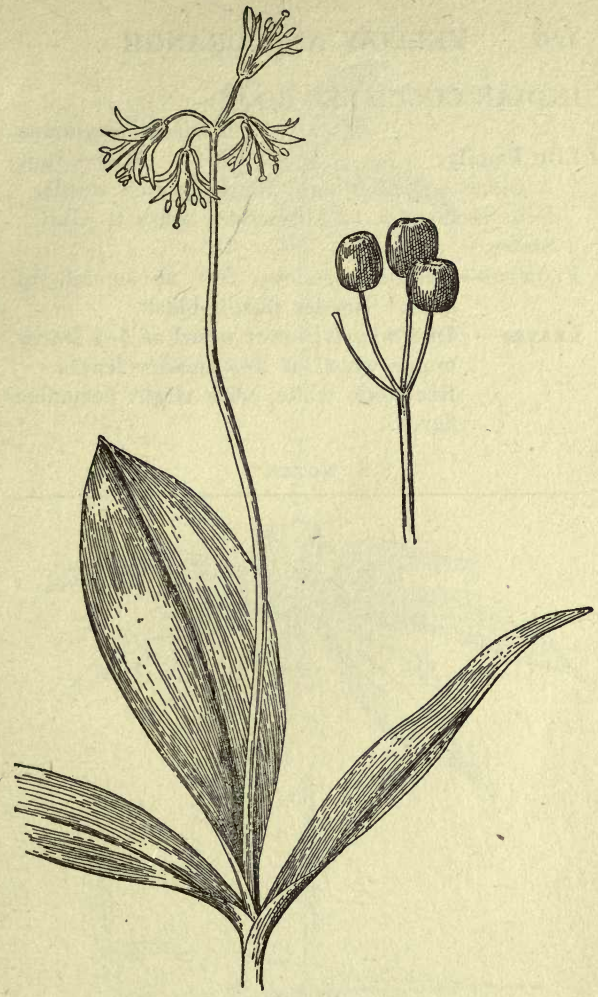
Lily Family. May—June.

Found in moist woods. Labrador to North Carolina, west to Manitoba and Minnesota.

FLOWERS—Greenish yellow, 6 divisions, lily-like, 3–6 terminating stalk 6–15 inches high. Berries pure blue.

LEAVES— Usually 3, from the base, oval or oblong.

NOTES.



Clintonia.

INDIAN CUCUMBER-ROOT:

Medèola virginiàna.

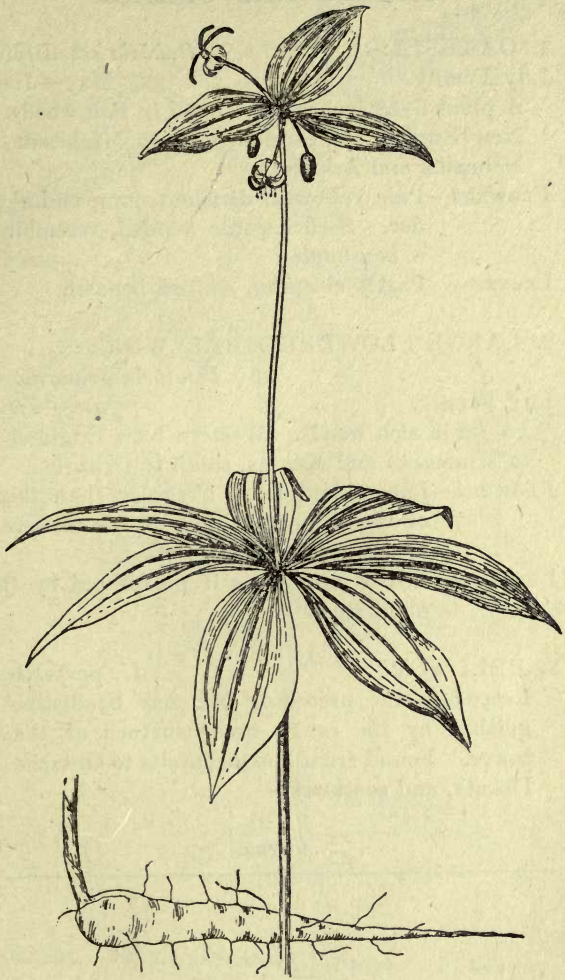
Lily Family. May—June.

A plant 1–3 feet high, found in rich woods. New Brunswick to Minnesota, south to Gulf States.

FLOWERS—Greenish yellow, few at summit of stem. Berries purple-black.

LEAVES— In 2 whorls; lower whorl of 5–9 leaves, upper whorl of 3–5 smaller leaves. Rootstock white, with slight cucumber flavor.

NOTES.



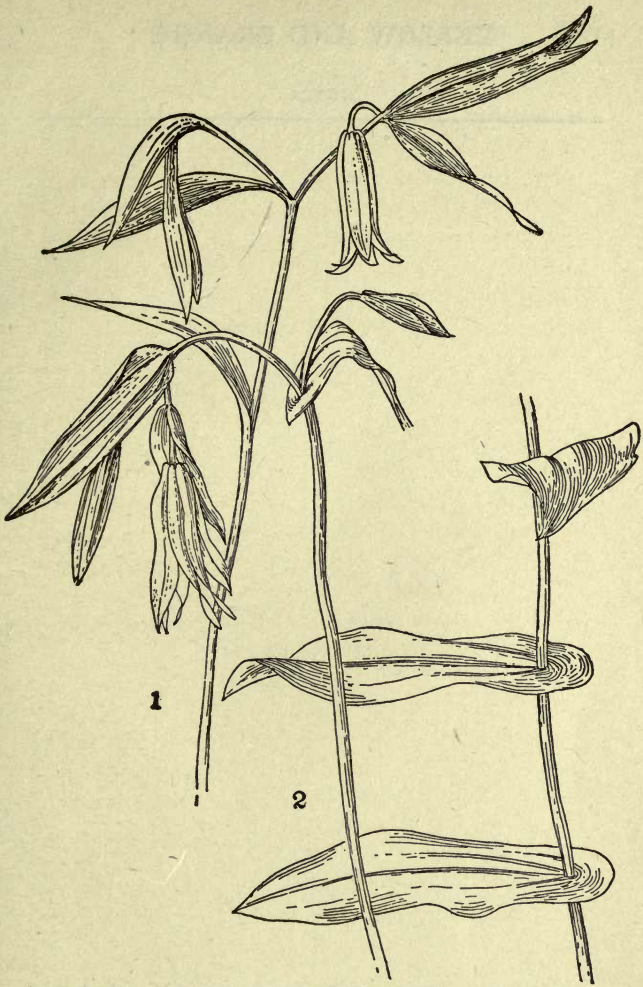
Indian Cucumber-root.

1. OAKESIA: *Oakèsia sessilifòlia.*
Lily Family. May—June.
A plant 6–12 inches tall, found in rich woods. New England to Florida, west to Minnesota, Nebraska and Arkansas.
FLOWERS—Pale yellow, 6 divisions, long and slender. Seed capsule 3-sided, resembling a beechnut.
LEAVES— Partly clasping, whitish beneath.

2. LARGE-FLOWERED BELLWORT: *Uvulària grandiflòra.*
Lily Family. Apr.—June.
Found in rich woods. Western New England to Minnesota and Kansas, south to Georgia.
FLOWERS—Larger and more irregular than those of the preceding, pale or greenish yellow, inner surface smooth.
LEAVES— Leaves appear as if perforated by the plant stem.

3. BELLWORT: *U. perfoliàta.*
Resembles the preceding but may be distinguished by the rough inner surface of the flower. Found from Massachusetts to Ontario, Dakota, and southwest.

NOTES.



1. Oakesia. 2. Large-flowered Bellwort. 3. Bellwort.

NOTES.

YELLOW LADY'S SLIPPER: Large Yellow Lady's Slipper: Yellow Moccasin Flower: Whippoorwill's Shoe.

Cypripèdium parviflòrum Var. pubéscens.

Orchis Family. May—July.

Found in moist or boggy woods. Nova Scotia to Alabama, west to Minnesota, E. Kansas and Nebraska.

FLOWERS—Solitary, borne at the top of leafy stem 1–2 feet high; pouch golden yellow; other divisions of flower lined and marked with madder-purple.

LEAVES— Parallel veined, clasping stem.

SMALL YELLOW LADY'S SLIPPER:

C. parviflòrum.

Similar but smaller than the preceding, with similar range. Intergrading forms frequent.

NOTES.

Yellow Lady's Slipper.

GOLDEN RAGWORT; Groundsel: Squaw-weed.
Senècio aúreus.

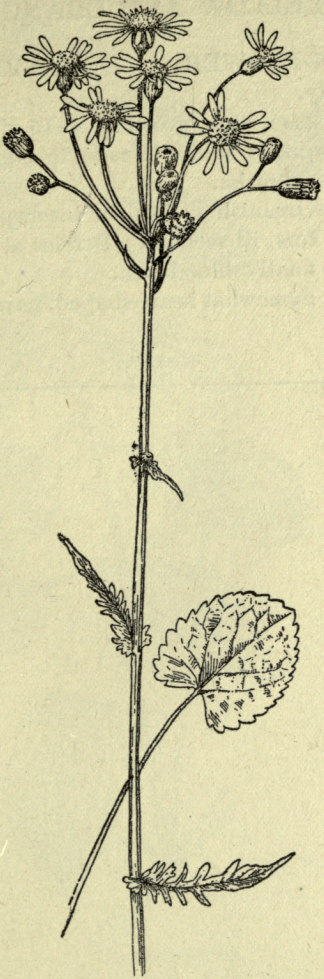
Composite Family. May—July.

Found in wet meadows. Newfoundland and Ontario to Gulf of Mexico, west to Missouri.

FLOWER-HEADS—Golden yellow, in loose clusters terminating stem, 12–30 inches high.

LEAVES— Those from the root round or heart-shaped, long-stemmed, toothed; stem leaves variable, deeply lobed, uppermost clasping.

NOTES.



Golden Ragwort.

CARRION-FLOWER: *Smilax herbàcea.*
Lily Family. May—July.

A handsome vine growing 4–15 feet long, found in moist soil. Canada to Gulf States, west to Nebraska.

FLOWERS—Greenish yellow, in inconspicuous clusters, ill-scented. Berries at first green, finally blue-black.

LEAVES— Somewhat heart-shaped, parallel veined.

NOTES.

Carrion-flower.

YELLOW POND LILY; COW LILY: Large Yellow Pond or Water Lily: Spatter-dock.

Nymphaèa ádvena.

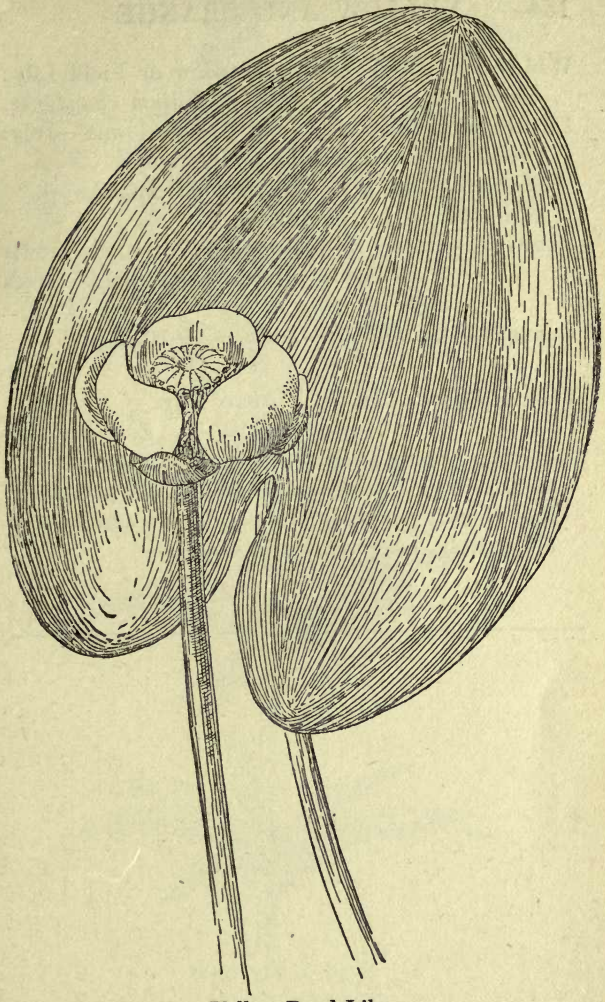
Water Lily Family. May—Sept.

Found in shallow, stagnant water. Nova Scotia to Gulf States, west to Rocky Mountains.

FLOWERS—Yellow, more or less tinged with green and purple, 6 unequal divisions; flowers borne erect on thick stems.

LEAVES— Large, deeply cleft at the base, floating.

NOTES.



Yellow Pond Lily.

WILD YELLOW LILY: Meadow or Field Lily: Canada Lily. *Lílium canadénse.*
Lily Family. June—July.
Found in wet meadows and swamps. Nova Scotia to Georgia, west beyond Mississippi, Minnesota and Missouri.
FLOWERS—Yellow to orange, with purple-brown spots inside, terminating stems 2–5 feet high.
LEAVES— Usually in whorls of 4–10.

TURK'S-CAP LILY: Turban Lily. *L. supérbum.*
Flowers orange-yellow, half drooping, divisions more reflexed than those of the preceding, thickly spotted. Upper leaves arranged alternately, lower leaves in whorls.

NOTES.

Wild Yellow Lily.

FRINGED LOOSESTRIFE:

Steirònema ciliàtum.

Primrose Family. June—Aug.

Found in low ground, thickets. Maine to British Columbia, south to Gulf States.

FLOWERS—Yellow, divisions 5, a terra-cotta colored ring in the center.

LEAVES— Opposite, a fringe of hairs borne on leaf stems. 18–24 inches high.

NOTES.

Fringed Loosestrife.

1. AGRIMONY: *Agrimònia gryposépala.*
Rose Family. June—Aug.
Found in roadsides, borders of woods and fields. Canada to North Carolina, west to California.
FLOWERS—Yellow, small, divisions 5, borne on slender spikes terminating branches, 2–4 feet high.
LEAVES— Composed of usually 7 toothed leaflets, with 1 or more pairs of tiny leaflets between; fragrant when crushed.

2. CELANDINE: Greater Celandine: Swallow-wort. *Chelidònium màjus.*
Poppy Family. May—Aug.
A plant 1–2 feet high, found in roadsides, waste places. Eastern United States. Naturalized from Europe.
FLOWERS—Yellow, on slender stalks, divisions 4. Seed pods erect, 1–2 inches long.
LEAVES— Ornamentally cut and lobed. Stem contains a strong, yellow juice.

NOTES.

1. Agrimony.

2. Celandine.

1. LOOSESTRIFE: *Lysimàchia terréstris.*
Primrose Family. June—Aug.
Found in low, wet ground. Newfoundland to Northern Georgia, west to Minnesota, Arkansas and Manitoba.
FLOWERS—Yellow, with reddish dots near the center, borne in elongated cluster terminating stem, 1–2 feet high.
LEAVES— Opposite, tapering at both ends.

2. FOUR-LEAVED LOOSESTRIFE; Whorled Loosestrife: Crosswort. *Lysimàchia quadrifòlia.*
Primrose Family. June—Aug.
A slender plant 1–3 feet tall, found in open woods, moist, sandy soil. New Brunswick to Georgia, west to Illinois and Minnesota.
FLOWERS—Yellow, dotted around the center or faintly streaked with red, borne on slender stems springing from the leaf angles.
LEAVES— In whorls of 3–7, usually 4.

NOTES.

1. Loosestrife. 2. Four-leaved Loosestrife.

CONE-FLOWER; PURPLE CONE-FLOWER: Black-eyed Susan: Yellow or Ox-eye Daisy: Nigger-head: Golden Jerusalem.

Rudbéckia hírta.

Cómposite Family. June—Sept.

A plant 1–3 feet tall, found in fields and open, sunny places. New England to Gulf States, Ontario and Northwest to Colorado.

FLOWER-HEADS—Rays 10–20, yellow or orange-yellow, surrounding a conical, dark purplish-brown disk.

LEAVES— Nearly or quite toothless, lower leaves broader at the tip, 3-ribbed. Leaves and stems rough-hairy.

TALL CONE-FLOWER: Green-headed Coneflower: Thimble-weed. *R. laciniàta.*

Rays 6–10, yellow, slightly drooping, surrounding a greenish yellow disk. Leaves variously divided, lobed and toothed. A plant 3–10 feet tall. Found in moist thickets. Quebec to Montana, south to Gulf States.

NOTES.

Cone-flower.

1. COMMON MULLEIN: Great Mullein: Velvet or Flannel Plant: Mullein Dock: Aaron's Rod. *Verbáscum Thápsus.*

Figwort Family. June—Sept.

A plant 2–7 feet tall, found in dry fields, waste places. Nova Scotia to Florida, west to Minnesota and Kansas. Naturalized from Europe.

FLOWERS—Yellow, 5-parted, in dense, elongated spike.

LEAVES— Thick, velvety, in a rosette on the ground, others clasping the plant stem.

2. MOTH MULLEIN: *Verbáscum Blattària.*

Figwort Family. June—Sept.

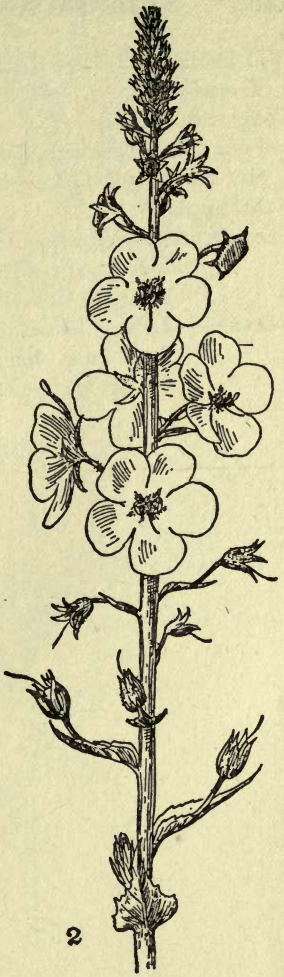
A plant 2–5 feet tall, found in dry fields, waste places. Fairly common through United States and Canada. Naturalized from Europe.

FLOWERS—Yellow, sometimes white, tinged on the back with lavender, fringed in the center with ruddy hairs; borne in loose spike.

LEAVES— Smooth, more or less deeply toothed.

NOTES.

1. Common Mullein.



2. Moth Mullein.

WILD LETTUCE: Tall Lettuce: Wild Opium: Horse-weed. *Lactùca canadénsis.*

Composite Family. June—Sept.

Found in roadsides, borders of fields, thickets, moist soil. Canada to Georgia, west to Arkansas.

FLOWER-HEADS—Pale-yellow, numerous, small, in loose, spreading cluster terminating stem, 4–10 feet high.

LEAVES— Lower leaves deeply toothed, often 1 foot long, narrowed toward the base; upper leaves lance-shaped, toothless.

NOTES.

Wild Lettuce.

1. YELLOW or HOP CLOVER:

Trifòlium agràrium.

Pulse Family. June—Sept.

Found in sandy fields, roadsides. Naturalized from Europe. Virginia to Iowa, far northward.

FLOWERS—In heads composed of many tiny, yellow florets, resembling small, dried hops when withered.

LEAVES— In groups of 3 leaflets, almost imperceptibly toothed.

2. LADY'S SORREL: Yellow Wood-sorrel.

Ŏxalis corniculàta.

Wood Sorrel Family. May—Sept.

Common weed in all situations. Nova Scotia to Gulf, west to Dakota.

FLOWERS—Yellow, small, 5 divisions.

LEAVES— Composed of 3 heart-shaped leaflets.

NOTES.

1. Yellow or Hop Clover. 2. Lady's Sorrel.

BLACK MUSTARD: *Brássica nìgra.*
Mustard Family. June—Sept.

A plant 2–5 feet high, found in fields and roadsides. Naturalized from Europe. Common throughout United States.

FLOWERS—Yellow, 4-parted, in loose clusters terminating branches. Seed pods about ½ inch long, 4-sided, lying close to the stem.

LEAVES— Variously lobed and toothed, terminal lobe largest.

YELLOW ROCKET; WINTER CRESS: Herb of St. Barbara: Yellow Bitter, or Rocket Cress. *Barbarèa vulgàris.*
Mustard Family. Apr.—June.

Flowers similar to those of preceding; seed pods long, curved. Upper leaves stemless, lower leaves usually in 5 divisions, terminal one largest. Lake Superior northward and westward; apparently introduced eastward.

NOTES.

Black Mustard.

NOTES.

NOTES.

1. COMMON EVENING PRIMROSE: Evening Primrose: Night Willow-herb.

Oenothèra biénnis.

Evening Primrose Family. June—Sept.

A plant 1–5 feet high, found in fields and roadsides. Labrador to Gulf, west to Rockies.

FLOWERS—Yellow, 4-parted, 1–2 inches across, in terminal spikes, opening in the evening.

LEAVES— Alternate, lance-shaped, mostly seated on stem, obscurely toothed. Plant stem leafy, hairy, more or less branched.

2. SUNDROPS: Common Sundrops:

Oenothèra fruticòsa.

Evening Primrose Family. May—July.

Plant 1–3 feet tall, found in fields, roadsides. New England to South Carolina, west to Indiana and Michigan.

FLOWERS—Yellow, ½–1 inch across, 4 divisions, terminating stem and from the leaf angles. Seed pods ribbed and winged.

LEAVES— Oblong to lance-shaped, minutely toothed.

O. pùmila is a similar but smaller species. Leaves toothless, basal leaves broader at the tip. More western in its range.

NOTES.

1. Common Evening Primrose. 2. Sundrops.

SPOTTED TOUCH-ME-NOT; JEWEL-WEED: Silver Cap: Lady's Ear-drop: Snap Weed: Wild Balsam: Wild Lady's Slipper. *Impàtiens biflòra.*

Touch-me-not Family. June—Sept.

A smooth-stemmed, branching plant, 2–5 feet high, found on brooksides and in moist, shady places. Nova Scotia to Oregon, south to Missouri and Florida.

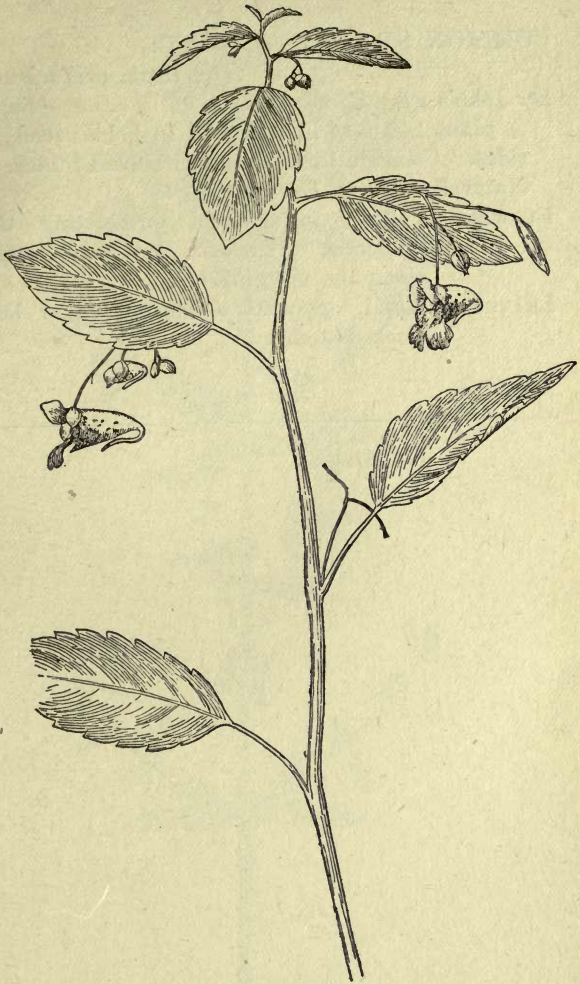
FLOWERS—Yellow, more or less spotted with reddish brown; sac longer than it is broad, tapering to an incurved spur. Seed pods burst when touched.

LEAVES— Long-stemmed, coarsely toothed.

PALE TOUCH-ME-NOT: *I. pállida.*

Flowers pale yellow, sparingly dotted with reddish brown; sac broader than long with short spur. Most abundant northward.

NOTES.



Spotted Touch-me-not.

COMMON ST. JOHN'S WORT:

Hypericum perforàtum.

St. John's-wort Family. June—Sept.

A plant 1–2 feet high, found in fields, roadsides. Common throughout the United States. Naturalized from Europe.

FLOWERS—Yellow, in clusters terminating the branches; divisions 5, black-dotted along the margins.

LEAVES— Small, opposite, oblong, more or less black-dotted.

NOTES.

Common St. John's-wort.

BUTTER-AND-EGGS: Yellow Toad Flax: Flax-weed: Brideweed: Eggs and Bacon.

Linària vulgàris.

Figwort Family. June—Oct.

A plant 1–3 feet tall, found in fields, roadsides, waste places. Nova Scotia to Virginia, west to Manitoba and Nebraska. Naturalized from Europe.

FLOWERS—Yellow and orange, 2-lipped, with a long spur, borne on terminal spikes.

LEAVES— Long, narrow, numerous.

NOTES.

Butter-and-eggs.

1. YELLOW FRINGED ORCHIS: *Habenària ciliàris.*

Orchis Family. July—Aug.

Found in moist meadows, sandy bogs. Vermont and Massachusetts to Michigan, Missouri, and southward.

FLOWERS—Golden or orange-yellow, lower lip fringed, borne in spike terminating a stem, 1–2 feet high.

LEAVES— Lance-shaped, clasping.

2. DOWNY FALSE FOXGLOVE: *Gerárdia flàva.*

Figwort Family. July—Aug.

A plant 2–4 feet tall, found in open woods. New England to Gulf States, west to Ontario and Wisconsin, Iowa, Arkansas.

FLOWERS—Yellow, trumpet-shaped, 5-lobed.

LEAVES— Opposite, lower ones more or less irregularly lobed and toothed. Plant stem and leaves downy.

SMOOTH FALSE FOXGLOVE: *G. virgínica.*

Flowers slightly larger than those of preceding. Lower leaves deeply cut and toothed. Whole plant smooth.

NOTES.

1. Yellow Fringed Orchis. 2. Downy False Foxglove.

ELECAMPANE: Horseheal: Yellow Starwort.
Inula Helènium.

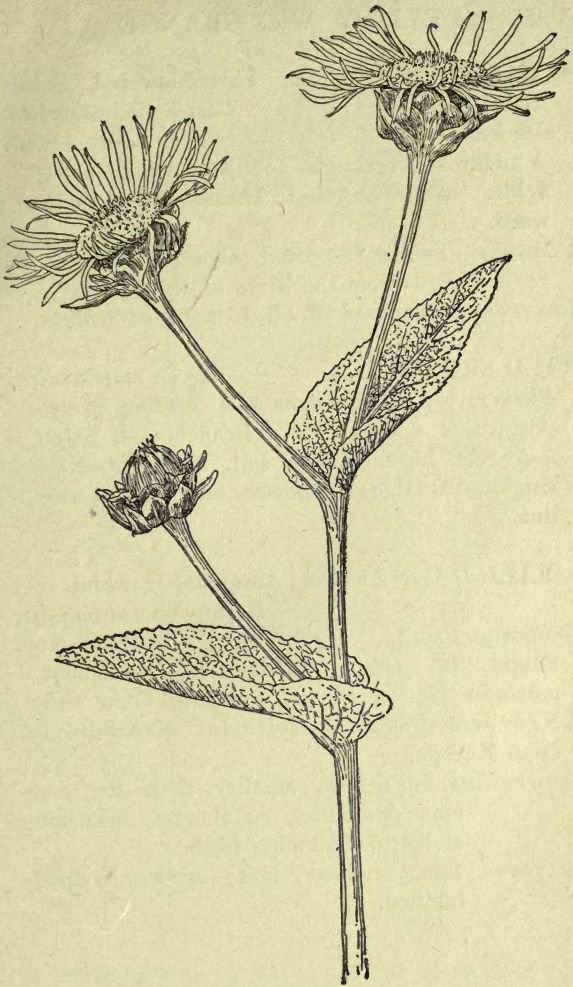
Composite Family. July—Sept.

Plant 2–6 feet tall. Found in roadsides, fields, damp pastures. Naturalized from Europe. Minnesota and Missouri east to Nova Scotia, south to South Carolina.

FLOWER-HEADS—Yellow, solitary or few, 2–4 inches across, rays long and narrow.

LEAVES— Large, white-veined, rough above, woolly beneath, toothed; lower leaves stemmed, upper ones partly clasping plant stem.

NOTES.



Elecampane.

1. PARTRIDGE PEA: Large-flowered Sensitive Plant: *Cássia Chamaecrísta.*

Pulse Family. July—Sept.

A plant 1–2 feet tall, found in dry or sandy fields. Massachusetts to Minnesota and southward.

FLOWERS—Yellow, 5-parted, about 1 inch across, 2–4 from the bases of the leaves.

LEAVES— Composed of 10–15 pairs of leaflets.

WILD SENNA: *C. marilándica.*

Flowers yellow, divisions 5, 3 forming an upper lip, 2 a lower one. Leaflets 5–9 pairs. 3–8 feet high. Moist soil, swamps. New England to Ohio, Tennessee, and North Carolina.

2. FALL DANDELION: Autumnal Hawkbit. *Leóntodon autumnàlis.*

Composite Family. July—Nov.

Found in fields, roadsides. Throughout northern United States, south to Ohio and New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Naturalized from Europe.

FLOWER-HEADS—Yellow, smaller than the common dandelion, on slender, branching stalks, 6–18 inches high.

LEAVES— Long, narrow, more or less coarsely toothed.

1. Partridge Pea.

2. Fall Dandelion.

NOTES.

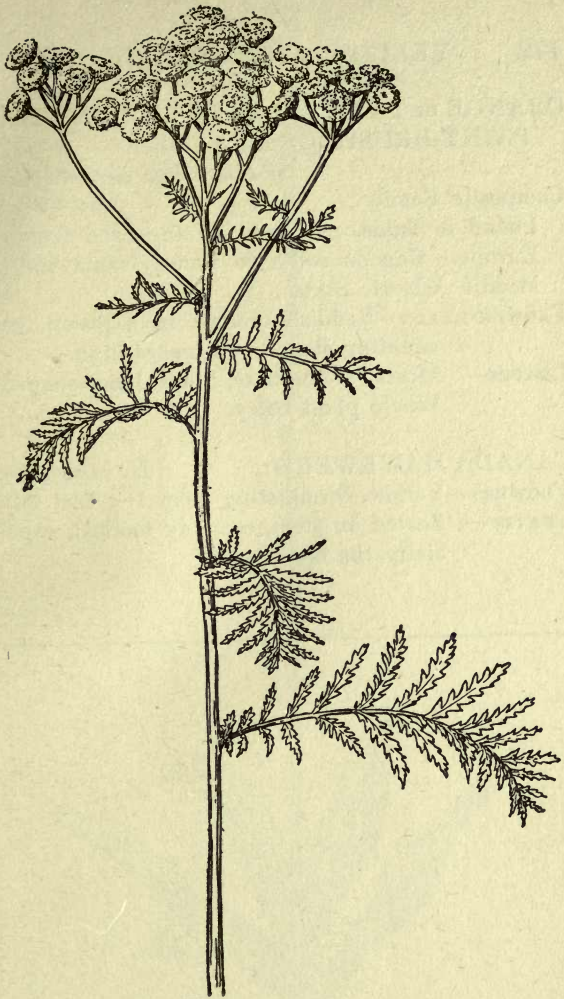
TANSY: Bitter-buttons. *Tanacètum vulgàre.*
Composite Family. July—Sept.

Found in roadsides, waste places and around old buildings. Introduced from Europe. Nova Scotia to North Carolina and Missouri, west to Minnesota.

FLOWER-HEADS—Yellow, in rather flat clusters terminating stem, 1½–3 feet tall.

LEAVES— Deeply cut into narrow, toothed divisions, aromatic.

NOTES.



Tansy.

ORANGE or TAWNY HAWKWEED; DEVIL'S PAINT-BRUSH: Grim the Collier.

Hieràcium aurantìacum.

Composite Family. July—Sept.

Found in fields, pastures. Naturalized from Europe. Canada south to Pennsylvania and Middle Atlantic States.

FLOWER-HEADS—Reddish orange, in a group terminating stem, 6–20 inches high.

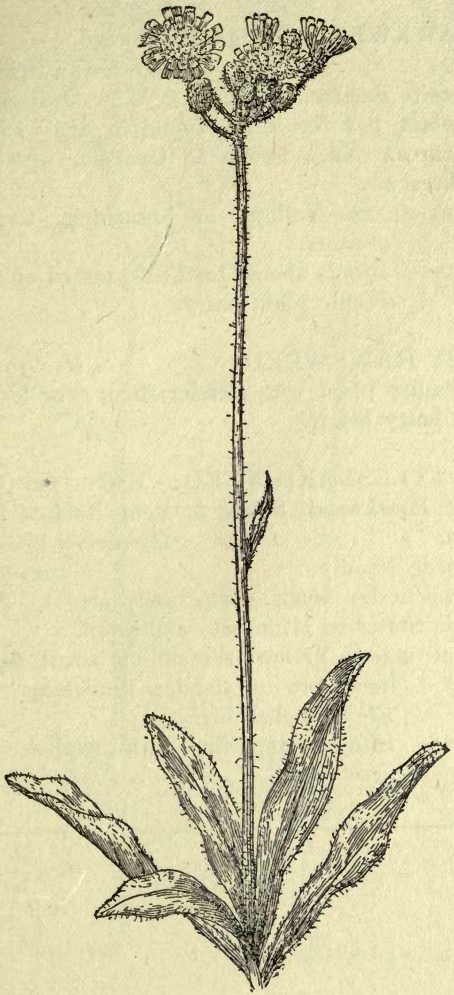
LEAVES— Mostly at the base, blunt, lance-shaped. Whole plant hairy.

CANADA HAWKWEED: *H. canadénse.*

FLOWERS—Yellow, terminating stem 1–4 feet tall.

LEAVES—. Seated on stem, coarsely toothed, especially the lower ones.

NOTES.



Orange Hawkweed.

1. HAWKWEED: Rough Hawkweed.
Hieràcium scàbrum.

Composite Family. July—Sept.

A plant 1–3 feet high, found in dry woods, pastures. Nova Scotia to Georgia, west to Nebraska.

FLOWER-HEADS—Yellow, in branching, terminal clusters.

LEAVES— Blunt, almost toothless, seated on stem. Whole plant hairy.

HAIRY HAWKWEED: *H. Gronòvii.*
A similar plant with slender stem, very leafy and hairy below.

2. RATTLESNAKE-WEED: Early or Veinleaf Hawkweed: Snake or Poor Robin's Plantain. *Hieràcium venòsum.*

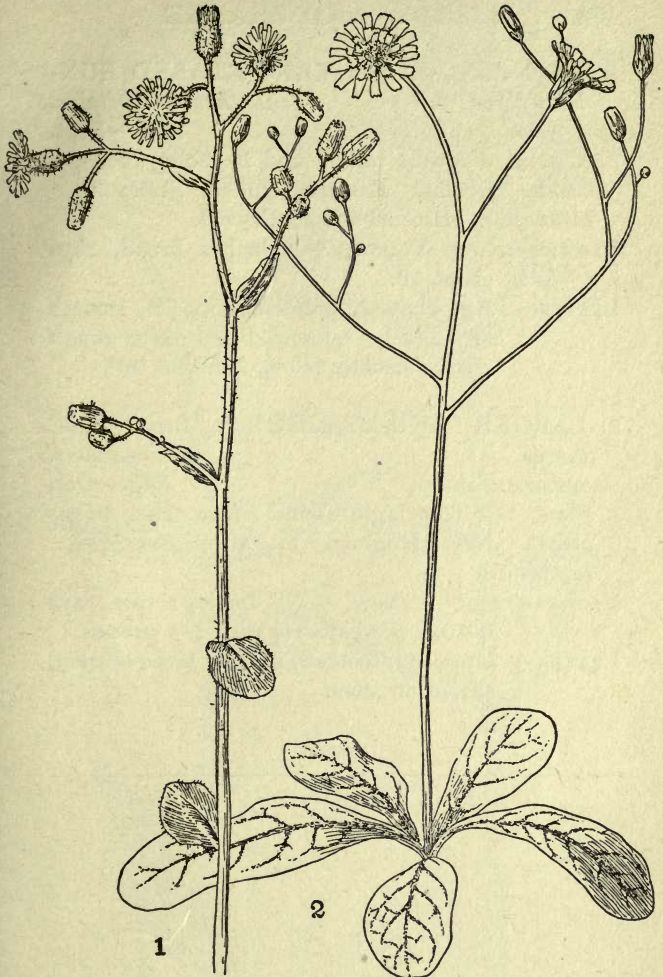
Composite Family. June—Sept.

Found in dry woods, open, sandy places. Atlantic States to Minnesota and Iowa.

FLOWER-HEADS—Yellow, resembling small dandelions, few on slender, branching stalk, 10–20 inches high.

LEAVES— In a rosette, hairy, with purplish veins.

NOTES.



1. Hawkweed. 2. Rattlesnake-weed.

1. THIN-LEAVED or TEN-PETALED SUNFLOWER: *Helianthus decapetalus.*

Composite Family. Aug.—Sept.

A plant 2–5 feet tall, found in moist woods, beside streams. Eastern United States to Minnesota, Missouri and southward.

FLOWER-HEADS—Yellow, 2–3 inches broad, rays about 10.

LEAVES— Egg-shaped, pointed, opposite, smooth or slightly rough. Plant stem rough above; smooth below, 2–5 feet tall.

2. LARGER BUR-MARIGOLD: Brook Sunflower. *Bidens laevis.*

Composite Family. Aug.—Oct.

Plant 1–2 feet high, found in swamps, wet places. New England to Minnesota and southward.

FLOWER-HEADS—Yellow, 1–2½ inches across, rays 8–10. Seed vessels with 2–4 prongs.

LEAVES— Opposite, toothed, narrow lance-shaped, seated on stem.

NOTES.

1. Thin-leaved Sunflower. 2. Larger Bur-Marigold.

GOLDEN CORYDALIS: *Corýdalis aúrea.*
Fumitory Family. Mch.—May.
A smooth-stemmed, branching plant 6–14 inches high, found in woodlands. Nova Scotia to Pennsylvania, west to the Rocky Mountains.
FLOWERS—Golden yellow, irregular, about ½ inch long, borne in short, terminal clusters. Seed pods drooping or spreading, slightly curved, lumpy.
LEAVES— Compound, finely dissected.

ROUND-LEAVED, or EARLY YELLOW VIOLET: *Viola rotundifòlia.*
Violet Family. Apr.—May.
Found in woodlands. A plant 2–4 inches high. New England to Georgia.
FLOWERS—Yellow, with purplish veins, small, side divisions bearded.
LEAVES— Round or long heart-shaped, indistinctly toothed.

DOWNY YELLOW VIOLET: *Viola pubéscens.*

Violet Family. Apr.—May.

An erect leafy plant 6–15 inches high, common in dry woodlands. Maine to Ontario, south to Maryland and Kansas.

FLOWERS—Golden yellow, with purplish veins, borne on stalks from the leaf angles.

LEAVES— Broadly heart-shaped, somewhat toothed. Plant stem and leaves slightly downy.

GOLDEN CLUB: *Orón̄tium aquáticum.*

Arum Family. Apr.—May.

Found in shallow water, swamps, chiefly near the Atlantic coast. New England to Gulf of Mexico.

FLOWERS—Yellow, minute, crowded on a club 1–2 inches long, terminating stalk 6–36 inches high; the stalk flattened just below the flower cluster.

LEAVES— Dark green, oblong, long-stemmed, floating or erect.

INDIAN POKE; AMERICAN WHITE HELLEBORE: Itch-weed. *Veràtrum víride.*

Lily Family. Apr.—June.

A plant 2–7 feet high, poisonous throughout; found in low, wet places. Canada to British Columbia, south to Georgia, Tennessee, Minnesota.

FLOWERS—Very small, forming a large, terminal, yellow-green cluster.

LEAVES— Large, broad, with an uneven surface, soon turning brown and unsightly.

YELLOW MELILOT or SWEET CLOVER: *Melilòtus officinàlis.*

Pulse Family. June—Aug.

Found in waste places. Naturalized from Europe.

FLOWERS—Resemble the White Melilot, except in color, yellow, small, in slender spikes terminating branches, 2–4 feet high.

LEAVES— Small, in groups of 3, blunt tipped, toothed.

FROSTWEED; ROCKROSE: Frost-flower, Frost-wort: Long-branched Frost-weed: Canadian Rockrose. *Heliánthemum canadénse.*

Rockrose Family. June—Aug.

Found in sandy soil. New England to South Carolina, west to Wisconsin.

FLOWERS—Of 2 kinds: the earlier ones solitary, about 1 inch across, yellow, 5 divisions; later ones small, clustered at the base of the leaves.

LEAVES— Lance-oblong, pale beneath, set close to the stem.

NOTES.

BUTTERFLY WEED; PLEURISY ROOT: Orange-root: Orange Milkweed.

Asclèpias tuberòsa.

Milkweed Family. June—Sept.

Found in dry fields. Maine to Gulf States, west to Ontario and Arizona. Common southward.

FLOWERS—Similar in structure to the Common Milkweed, reddish orange or orange-yellow, in erect clusters terminating stem, 2–3 feet high.

LEAVES— Narrow-oblong, or lance-shaped, toothless, hairy beneath, nearly or quite stemless.

GINSENG: *Pànax quinquefòlium.*

Ginseng Family. July—Aug.

Found in rich woods. Quebec to Alabama, west to Nebraska.

FLOWERS—Inconspicuous, greenish yellow, in a cluster terminating stem, 8–15 inches high. Berries red in a cluster.

LEAVES— Consisting of 3 sets in a whorl, each set composed of 5 somewhat egg-shaped, sharp-pointed, toothed leaflets.

HORSE BALM; RICH-WEED: Horse-weed: Stone-root: Citronella.

Collinsònia canadénsis.

Mint Family. July—Sept.

A plant 2–4 feet tall, found in rich, moist woods. New England to Florida, Ontario and Wisconsin to Kansas and Missouri.

FLOWERS—Pale yellow, about ½ inch long, with 3 long, protruding filaments, lemon-scented; 5-lobed, one lobe fringed and much larger than the others; borne in loose, spreading cluster.

LEAVES— Oval, toothed. Plant stem branching.

SNEEZEWEED; SWAMP SUNFLOWER:

Helènium autumnàle.

Composite Family. Aug.—Sept.

A plant 2–6 feet high, found in wet meadows, river banks. Quebec to Florida, west to Arizona, Minnesota and northwest.

FLOWER-HEADS—Yellow, 1–2 inches across, rays drooping, broad, 3–5 cleft, in terminal clusters.

LEAVES— Lance-shaped or oblong, alternate, toothed.

FERN-LEAVED FALSE FOXGLOVE: *Gerárdia pediculària.*

Figwort Family. Aug.—Sept.

A plant 1–3 feet high, found in borders of dry woods, thickets. Maine to Ontario, Minnesota, and West Virginia.

FLOWERS—Yellow, bell-shaped, with 5 spreading, rounded lobes, 1 inch or more across, somewhat finely hairy.

LEAVES— Fern-like, deeply cut into many toothed lobes. Plant stem leafy, branching, somewhat sticky-hairy.

GOLDEN ASTER: *Chrysópsis mariàna.*

Composite Family. Aug.—Oct.

Found in dry, sandy soil. Gulf of Mexico, north to Pennsylvania and Long Island.

FLOWER-HEADS—Yellow, aster-like, nearly 1 inch across, in loose, spreading clusters.

LEAVES— Oblong, seated on stem, toothless. Leaves and plant stem silky-hairy when young, becoming smooth with age.

GOLDEN-ROD. The golden-rods are familiar to everyone. They comprise a very extensive group, with many intergrading forms, and none but students care to puzzle out the different species.

NOTES.

III

RED, PINK, CRIMSON AND MAGENTA

SPRING BEAUTY: Claytonia.

Claytònia virgínica.

Purslane Family. Mch.—May.

A plant 6–12 inches high, found in moist, open woods, low meadows. Common west and south.

FLOWERS—White veined with pink, or pink with veins of deeper pink; divisions 5.

LEAVES— Long and narrow, width variable. Roots tuberous.

C. caroliniàna is similar to the preceding, except that the flowers are smaller and fewer, and leaves more oblong.

Spring Beauty.

1. SHOOTING STAR; AMERICAN COWSLIP: Pride of Ohio. *Dodecàtheon Meàdia.*

Primrose Family. Apr.—June.

Found in open woods, prairies, moist cliffs. Wisconsin to Pennsylvania, south to Texas and Georgia.

FLOWERS—Magenta-pink or white, the 5 divisions turned backward, pendulous, grouped on stalk 8–20 inches high.

LEAVES— Oblong, narrowed toward the base.

2. ARETHUSA: Indian Pink. *Arethùsa bulbòsa.*

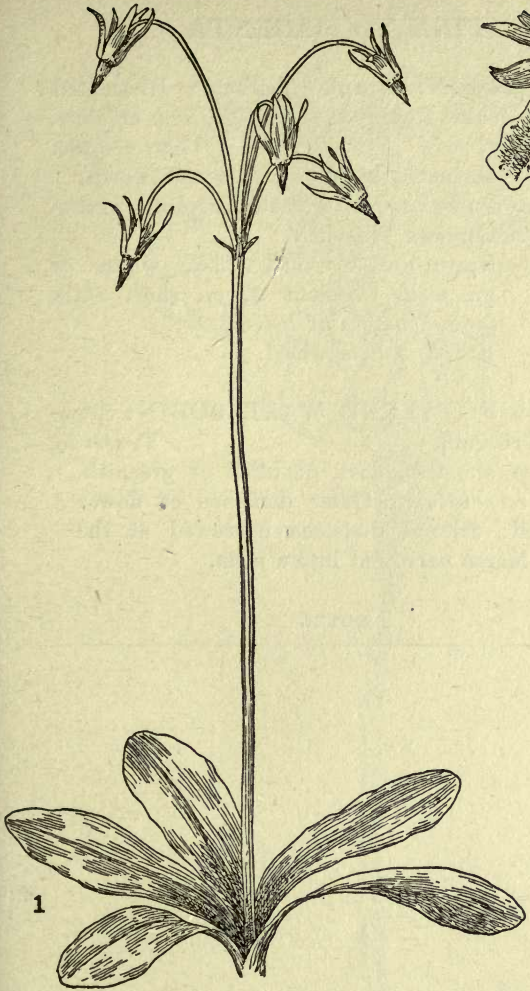
Orchis Family. May—June.

Found in bogs and swamps. Newfoundland south to South Carolina mountains, west to Indiana and Minnesota.

FLOWERS—Magenta-crimson, lower lip spotted with magenta crimson and crested with 3 white or yellow hairy ridges; solitary, on stalk 5–10 inches high.

LEAVES— Long and narrow, solitary, appearing after the flower opens.

Root bulbous.



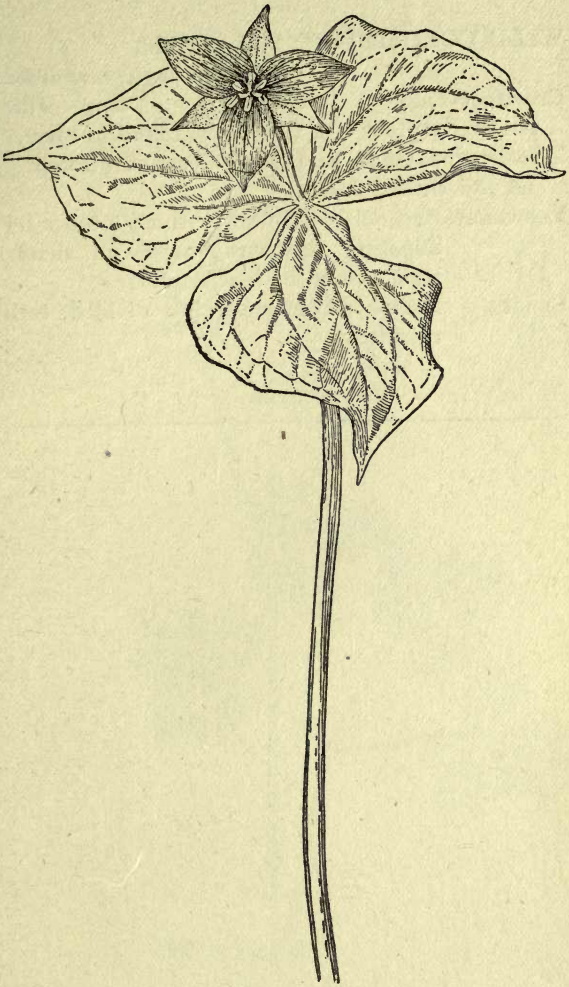
1. Shooting Star.

2. Arethusa.

WAKE ROBIN: Purple Trillium: Ill-scented Wake Robin: Birthroot. *Trillium eréctum.*
Lily Family. Apr.—June.
Plant 8–16 inches high, found in rich woods. Eastern Quebec south to North Carolina, west to Minnesota and Missouri.
FLOWERS—Brown-purple, dull pink, white or greenish, divisions 3, on short stalk from junction of leaves.
LEAVES— Broad, 3 in a whorl.

SESSILE-FLOWERED WAKE ROBIN: Stemless Trillium. *T. séssile.*
Flowers stemless, dark purplish or greenish.
T. recurvàtum. Outer divisions of flower reflexed; colored divisions narrowed at the base; leaves narrowed into a stem.

NOTES.



Wake Robin.

WILD COLUMBINE: Honeysuckle.

Aquilègia canadénsis.

Crowfoot Family. Apr.—June.

A slender plant 1–2 feet high, found in open, rocky woodlands, pastures. Common throughout the United States.

FLOWERS—Red outside, yellow within; 5 tubes terminating in spurs; borne on slender stalks from the leaf angles.

LEAVES— Compound, more or less divided, teeth rounded.

NOTES.

Wild Columbine

1. WILD PINK: Catchfly. *Silène pennsylvánica.*
Pink Family. Apr.—June.
Found in gravelly, rocky places. Eastern New England to New York and Kentucky, south to Georgia.
FLOWERS—Crimson-pink, divisions 5, somewhat sticky immediately below the flower, in terminal clusters, 4–10 inches high.
LEAVES— Blunt lance-shaped, mostly at the base; a few opposite, lance-shaped leaves seated on the stems.

2. MAIDEN PINK: *Diánthus deltoìdes.*
Pink Family. June—Aug.
Found in fields, waste places. New England to Michigan. Naturalized from Europe.
FLOWERS—Crimson-pink or white, 5 toothed divisions, blooming singly, terminating slender stems 6–12 inches high.
LEAVES— Narrow, erect.

DEPTFORD PINK: *D. Armèria.*
Flowers crimson-pink, white-dotted, divisions toothed. Plant stem and leaves finely hairy. Naturalized from Europe.

1. Wild Pink.

2. Maiden Pink.

1. WILD CRANESBILL; WILD or SPOTTED GERANIUM:

Gerànium maculàtum.

Geranium Family. Apr.—July.

A plant 1–2 feet high, found in open woods, roadsides. Maine to Manitoba and southward.

FLOWERS—Pale or deep magenta-pink or lavender, divisions 5.

LEAVES— Usually 5-parted variously toothed, stem leaves opposite. Leaves and plant stem hairy.

2. HERB ROBERT: Red Robin: Red Shanks: Dragon's Blood. *Gerànium Robertiànum.*

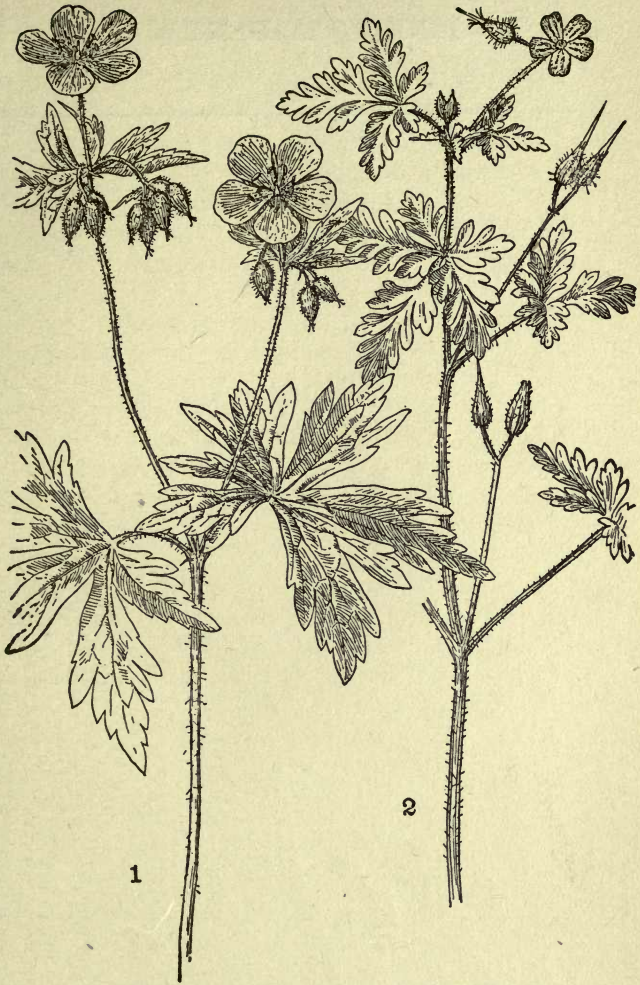
Geranium Family. June—Oct.

Found in moist, rocky woods. Eastern Quebec to Minnesota, south to New Jersey and Missouri.

FLOWERS—Deep or pale magenta or pink, about ½ inch across, divisions 5.

LEAVES— 3–5 parted, variously cleft and toothed, strongly scented.

Stems spreading, hairy, 6–18 inches high.



1. Wild Cranesbill. 2. Herb Robert.

NOTES.

NOTES.

PITCHER-PLANT: Indian Dipper: Side-saddle Flower: Huntsman's Cup.

Sarracènia purpùrea.

Pitcher-plant Family. May—June.

Found in mossy bogs. Labrador to Minnesota, Rocky Mountains, southeast of Alleghenies to Florida.

FLOWERS—Variable in color, the 5 outer divisions greenish to madder purple, inner divisions dull pink; solitary, nodding, borne on stalk 1–2 feet high.

LEAVES— Hollow, usually green with reddish purple veins.

NOTES.

Pitcher-plant.

STEMLESS, PINK, or VENUS' LADY'S SLIPPER: Moccasin Flower. *Cyripèdium acaúle.*

Orchis Family. May—June.

Found in dry woods. Newfoundland to North Carolina, west to Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota.

FLOWERS—Pouch variable crimson, veined with deeper crimson, sometimes white, solitary, on stalk 6–12 inches high.

LEAVES— 2, from the base, 6–8 inches long.

NOTES.

Stemless Lady's Slipper.

SHOWY ORCHIS: Gay, or Spring Orchis.
Orchis spectábilis.

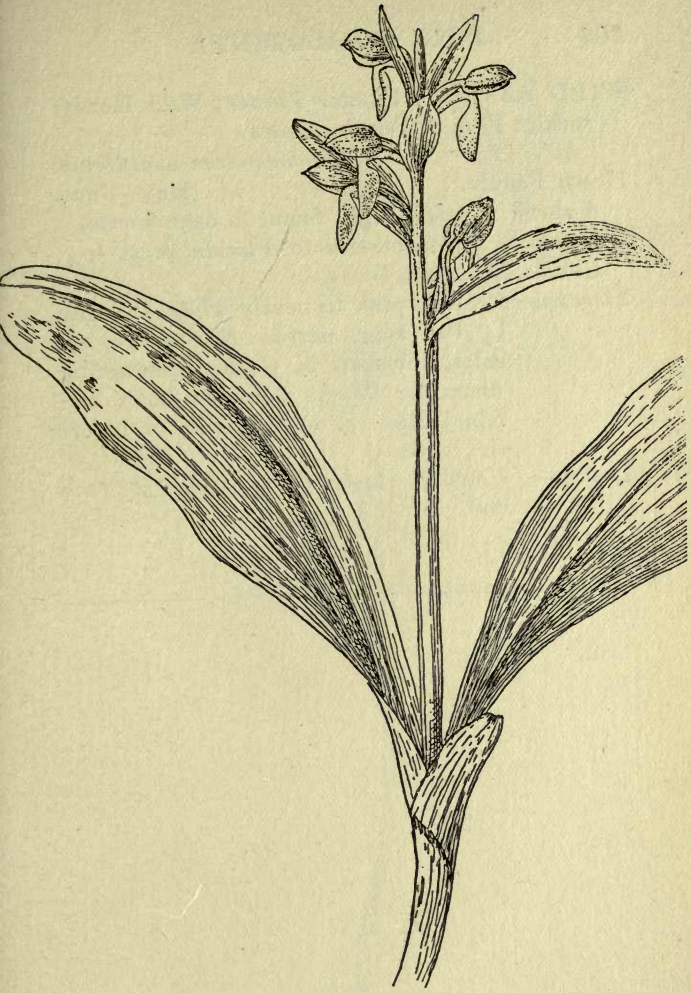
Orchis Family. May—June.

Found in rich woods. New Brunswick to Georgia, west to Minnesota and Missouri.

FLOWERS—Magenta, lower lip almost white, 3–6 borne on stalk 4–12 inches high.

LEAVES— 2, broad, shining, from the base.

NOTES.



Showy Orchis.

WILD AZALEA: Pinxter Flower: Wild Honeysuckle: Pink or Purple Azalea.

Rhododéndron nudiflòrum.

Heath Family. May—June.

A shrub 2–6 feet high, found in open woods, swamps. Massachusetts to Florida, west to Illinois, Missouri, Texas.

FLOWERS—Crimson-pink to nearly white, the base of the long, narrow tube deeper in color, divisions 5, 6 long, protruding filaments; flowers borne in small, terminal clusters, opening with or before the leaves.

LEAVES— Usually clustered, tapering at each end.

NOTES.

Wild Azalea.

1. FRINGED MILKWORT; FLOWERING WINTERGREEN: Gay Wings: Fringed Polygala. *Polýgala paucifòlia.*

Milkwort Family. May—July.

Found in moist woods. Eastern Quebec to Minnesota and Illinois, south in Alleghenies.

FLOWERS—Magenta, magenta-crimson, or rarely white, very irregular in form, fringed on the tip.

LEAVES— Clustered at the summit of the stem, 3–6 inches high.

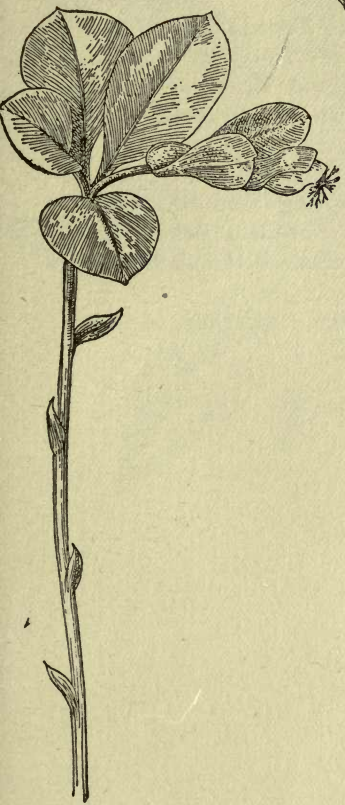
2. FIELD MILKWORT: Common or Purple Milkwort: Purple Polygala. *Polýgala sanguínea.*

Milkwort Family. June—Sept.

Found in moist or sandy fields, roadsides. Southern Canada to North Carolina, west to the Mississippi.

FLOWERS—Deep or pale magenta, rarely white, tiny, clustered in globular or oblong heads, terminating stems 6–12 inches high.

LEAVES— Small, narrow



1. Fringed Milkwort.

2. Field Milkwort.

MOUNTAIN or AMERICAN LAUREL: Calico Bush: Spoonwood: Calmoun: Broad-leaved Kalmia. *Kálmia latifòlia.*

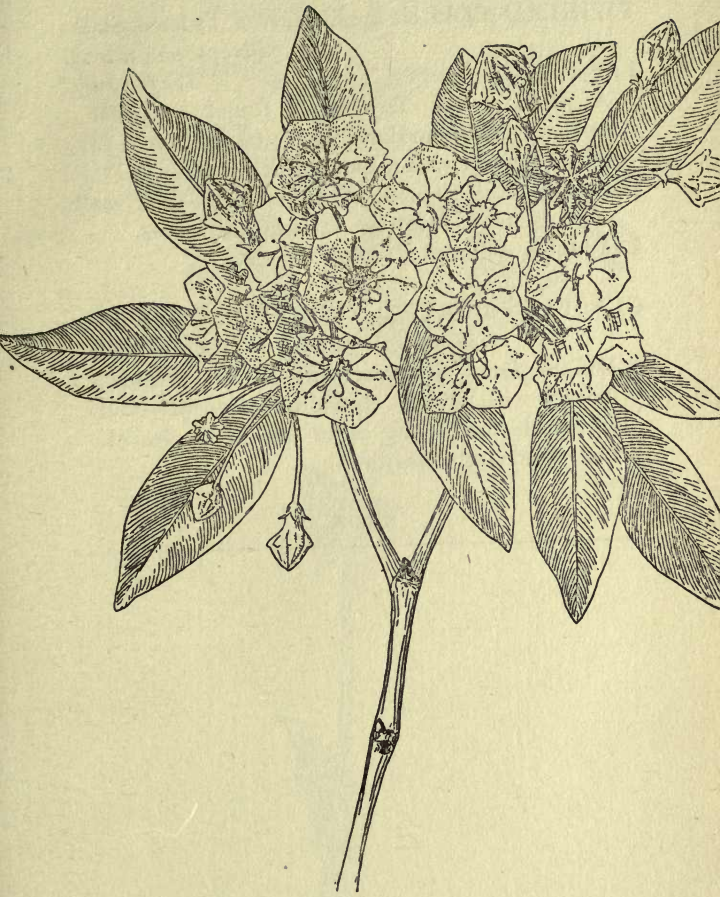
Heath Family. May—July.

Found in rocky woods. Canada and Maine mountains to Gulf of Mexico, west to Ohio and Tennessee. Usually a shrub 3–6 feet high, but in its southern range, often tree-like.

FLOWERS—White or pink, bowl-shaped, 5-pointed; 10 filaments spring from the center, their tips lodged in little pockets; flowers borne in clusters terminating the branches.

LEAVES— Long, evergreen, tapering at both ends.

NOTES.



Mountain Laurel.

TWISTED-STALK: Sessile-leaved Twisted Stalk.
Stréptopusròseus.
Lily Family. May—July.
A plant 1–2½ feet high, found in moist woods. Newfoundland to Minnesota, south to Ohio, Pennsylvania, mountains of Georgia.
FLOWERS—Bell-shaped, dull, purplish pink, solitary, from the axils of the leaves.
LEAVES— Alternate, seated on stem.

CLASPING-LEAVED TWISTED-STALK:
S. amplexifòlius.
Differs from the preceding in its greenish flowers with widely spreading segments, and whitish bloom on the under side of the leaves. Leaves strongly clasping.

NOTES.

Twisted-stalk.

1. WOOD BETONY; LOUSEWORT: Beefsteak Plant: High Heal-all. *Pedicularis canadensis.*
Figwort Family. May—July.
Found in open woods. Nova Scotia to Florida, west to Manitoba, Kansas, Colorado.
FLOWERS—Greenish yellow and purplish red, 2-lipped, in short, dense clusters, terminating stems 6–18 inches high.
LEAVES— Long, narrow, deeply toothed.

2. BOUNCING BET; SOAPWORT: Hedge Pink: Bruisewort: Old Maid's Pink: Fuller's Herb. *Saponaria officinalis.*
Pink Family. June—Sept.
A plant 1–2 feet high, found in roadsides, waste places. Adventive from Europe. Common, escaped from gardens.
FLOWERS—Magenta-pink to white, divisions 5, but often double, borne in terminal clusters.
LEAVES— Opposite, toothless, 3–5-ribbed. Plant stem stout, thick jointed.

1. Wood Betony 2. Bouncing Bet.

PALE CORYDALIS: *Corýdalis sempérvirens.*
Fumitory Family. May—Aug.

Found in rich, rocky places. Eastern Quebec to Alaska, south to Georgia, Kentucky, and Montana.

FLOWERS—Crimson-pink about ½ inch long, in loose clusters terminating branches, 1–2 feet high.

LEAVES— Compound, variously cut and divided.

NOTES.

Pale Corydalis.

SHEEP LAUREL; LAMBKILL: Wicky: Sheep-poison: Calf-kill: Narrow-leaved Laurel. *Kálmia angustifòlia.*

Heath Family. June—July.

A shrub 1–3 feet high, found on hillsides and in swamps. Labrador and Ontario to Michigan, south to Georgia.

FLOWERS—Crimson-pink, in clusters encircling plant stem.

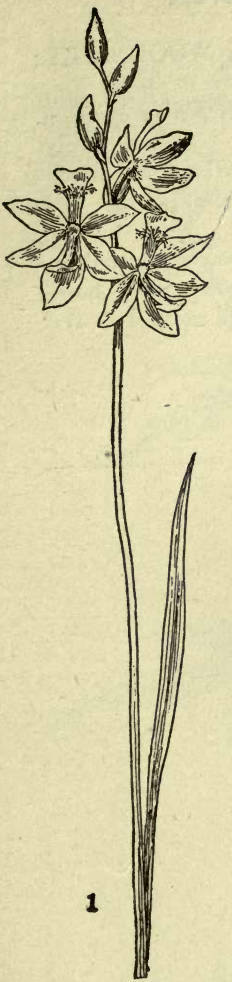
LEAVES— Narrow, opposite, or in groups of 3. Stem terminated by the upright newer leaves.

PALE LAUREL: Swamp Laurel. *K. polifòlia.* May be distinguished by its flowers terminating the stems, and by its leaves, which are usually set opposite, edges rolled back, whitish beneath. Found in cold bogs and hillside swamps. Labrador to Alaska, south to Pennsylvania and Michigan, west to Pacific coast.

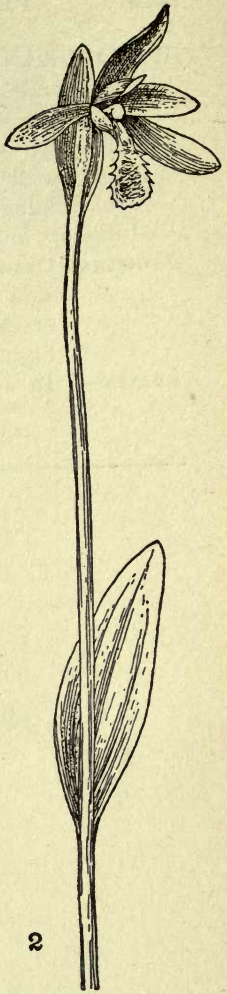
Sheep Laurel.

1. GRASS PINK: Calopogon.
Calopògon pulchéllus.
Orchis Family. June—July.
Found in open bogs, meadows. Newfoundland to Florida, west to Minnesota and Missouri.
FLOWERS—Magenta-pink, the lip on the upper side of flower densely bearded with yellow and magenta-crimson hairs; 3–12 flowers terminate stalk 10–16 inches high.
LEAF— Solitary, grass-like, from bulb.

2. ROSE, or SWEET POGONIA; SNAKE MOUTH: *Pogònia ophioglossoìdes.*
Orchis Family. June—July.
Found in wet meadows, swamps. Newfoundland to Florida, west to Indiana and Minnesota.
FLOWERS—Crimson-pink, crest of lower lip yellow to white, solitary, terminating stem 8–15 inches high.
LEAVES— A small leaflet borne just below the flower, and a larger leaf midway of the stem.



1. Grass Pink.



2. Rose Pogonia.

WILD ORANGE-RED LILY; WOOD LILY; Flame or Philadelphia Lily.

Lílium philadélphicum.

Lily Family. June—July.

Found in dry, sandy soil, woodland borders. New England to North Carolina, west to Minnesota and Missouri.

FLOWERS—Orange or reddish orange, spotted inside with purplish brown; 1–3 borne erect at the summit of stem 1–3 feet high.

LEAVES— In whorls of 3–8.

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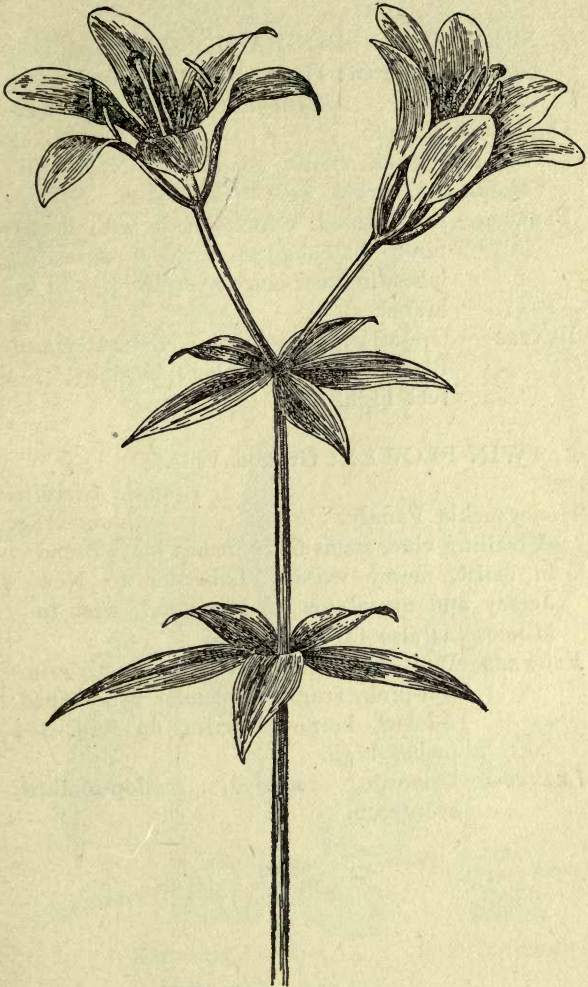


Wild Orange-red Lily.

1. SPREADING DOGBANE: Fly-trap Dogbane: Bitter-root: Honey-bloom: Indian Hemp.
Apócynum androsaemifòlium.

Dogbane Family. June—Aug.

Found in open woods, roadsides. Northern Canada to Georgia, west to Nebraska.

FLOWERS—Pink tinted, veined inside with deeper pink, bell-shaped with 5 spreading lobes, in loose clusters on the tips of the branches.

LEAVES— Opposite, toothless, short-stemmed. Plant stem branching, shrubby, 1–4 feet high.

2. TWIN-FLOWER: Ground Vine.
Linnaèa boreàlis.

Honeysuckle Family. June—Aug.

A trailing vine, stems 6–20 inches long, found in moist, mossy woods. Labrador to New Jersey and mountains of Maryland, west to Minnesota; also far west.

FLOWERS—Whitish, tinged and striped with crimson-pink, fragrant, slender bell-shaped, 5-lobed, borne in pairs, on stalk 3–4 inches high.

LEAVES— Opposite, rounded, scallop-toothed, evergreen.

1. Spreading Dogbane. 2. Twin-flower.

1. MEADOW-SWEET: Queen-of-the-Meadow: Quaker Lady. *Spiraèa latifòlia.*

Rose Family. June—Aug.

A shrubby plant, 2–4 feet high, found in rocky pastures, borders of fields. Newfoundland to Georgia, west to Minnesota and Missouri.

FLOWERS—Small, flesh pink or whitish, in dense, terminal clusters.

LEAVES— Light green, oval or oblong, rather coarsely toothed. Plant stems red or purplish brown.

S. salicifòlia differs from the preceding in its white flowers, yellowish brown stems, and finely toothed leaves. Chiefly in low ground.

2. HARDHACK; STEEPLE BUSH: *Spiraèa tomentòsa.*

Rose Family. July—Sept.

A shrubby plant, with erect, woolly stems 2–4 feet high, found in low ground or on hillsides. New Brunswick to Georgia, west to Minnesota and Kansas.

FLOWERS—Pink or magenta, rarely white, in dense, steeple-like clusters.

LEAVES— Dark green above, whitish-woolly beneath, toothed.

1. Meadow-sweet. 2. Hardhack.

PURPLE FLOWERING RASPBERRY: Virginia Raspberry. *Rùbus odoràtus.*

Rose Family. June—Aug.

A sprawling shrub, 3–5 feet high, found in rocky woods, shaded roadsides. Nova Scotia to Georgia, west to Michigan.

FLOWERS—Crimson-pink, fading as they get older, 1–2 inches broad. Fruit a thin, red, scarcely edible berry.

LEAVES— Large, lobed and toothed, hairy, similar to those of the maple in shape. Plant stems hairy.

NOTES.

Purple Flowering Raspberry.

NOTES.

NOTES.

1. LARGE, or EARLY, PURPLE FRINGED ORCHIS: *Habenària fimbriàta.*

Orchis Family. June—Aug.

Found in wet woods, swamps. Newfoundland to North Carolina, west to Michigan.

FLOWERS—Magenta-pink, varying to almost white, lower lip 3-parted, deeply fringed, in spike terminating stem 1–5 feet high.

LEAVES— Lance-shaped above, somewhat oval below.

SMALLER PURPLE FRINGED ORCHIS: *H. psycòdes.*

Bears smaller blossoms, less deeply fringed. A plant 1–3 feet high, found in similar situations west to Indiana and Minnesota.

2. PRINCE'S PINE; PIPSISSEWA: *Chimáphila umbellàta.*

Heath Family. June—Aug.

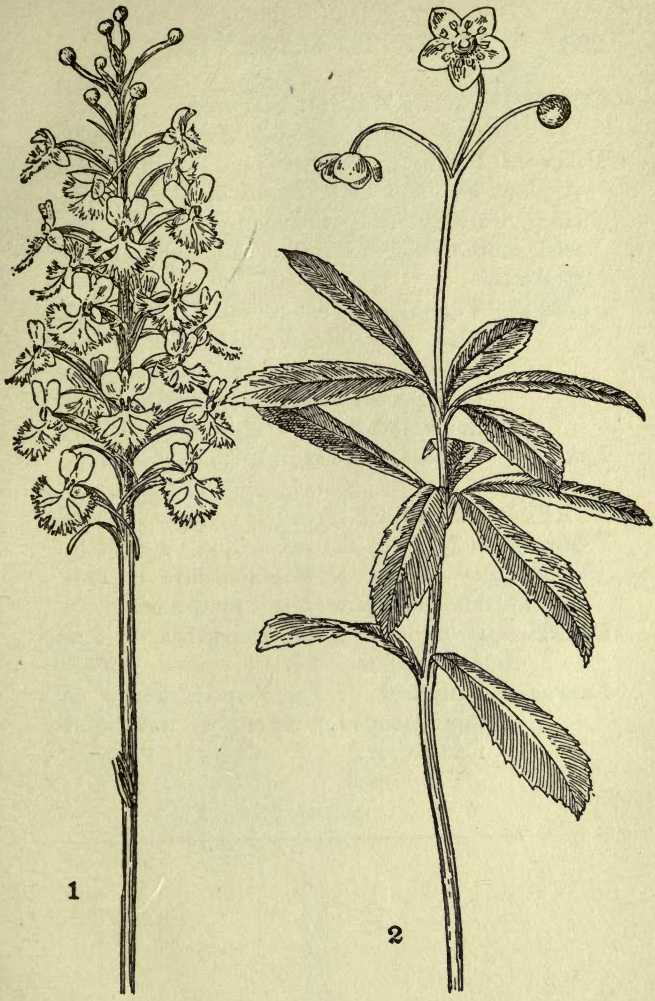
Found in dry woods. Nova Scotia to Georgia, west to Pacific.

FLOWERS—Flesh color or pinkish, waxy, 5-parted, in small groups terminating stem 3–10 inches high.

LEAVES— Dark, shining green, evergreen, sharply toothed, opposite or in whorls.

SPOTTED WINTERGREEN: Pipsissewa. *C. maculàta.*

Leaves white veined, tapering toward the tip. Found in similar situations west to Minnesota and Mississippi.



1. Purple Fringed Orchis. 2. Prince's Pine.

COMMON MILKWEED: Silkweed.
Asclèpias syrìaca.

Milkweed Family. June—Aug.

A plant 3–5 feet high, found in fields, roadsides, waste places. Common. New Brunswick south to North Carolina and Kansas; also westward.

FLOWERS—Variable in color, dull crimson-pink, lilac or yellowish; one or more thick clusters springing from the leaf angles. Seed pods large, filled with silky down and flat, overlapping seeds.

LEAVES— Opposite, broad oblong, toothless.

PURPLE MILKWEED: *A. purpuráscens.*

Similar in habit to the preceding. Found in woods, dry fields. New Hampshire to Ontario, Minnesota, Kansas, and southward.

FLOWERS—Crimson or crimson-magenta, in terminal clusters.

LEAVES— Elliptical or egg-shaped, upper ones taper-pointed, minutely downy beneath.

NOTES.

Common Milkweed.

HEDGE or GREAT BINDWEED; WILD MORNING-GLORY: Bell-bind: Rutland Beauty: Lady's Nightcap.

Convólvulus sèpium.

Convolvulus Family. June—Sept.

A vine 3–10 feet long, found in thickets, fields, waysides. North Atlantic States westward.

FLOWERS—Pink or white, large, bell-shaped, on long stems from leaf angles.

LEAVES— Triangular or arrowhead-shaped, long-stemmed.

FIELD BINDWEED: *C. arvénsis.*

Similar to the preceding, but much smaller. Flowers not over 1 inch long, pinkish or white, often in pairs. Naturalized from Europe. North Atlantic States west to Kansas.

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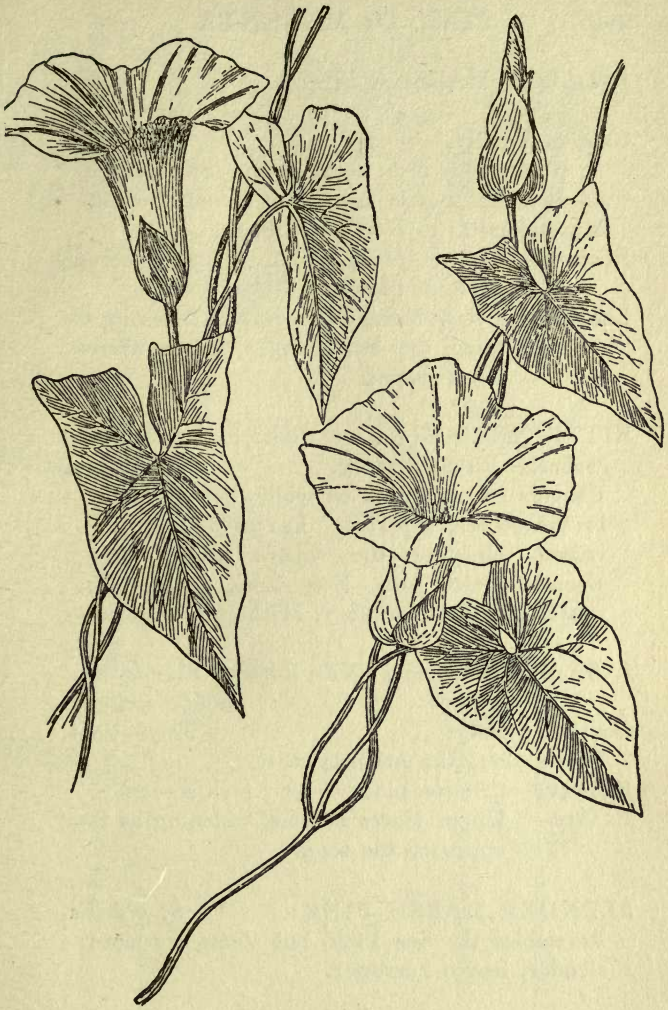


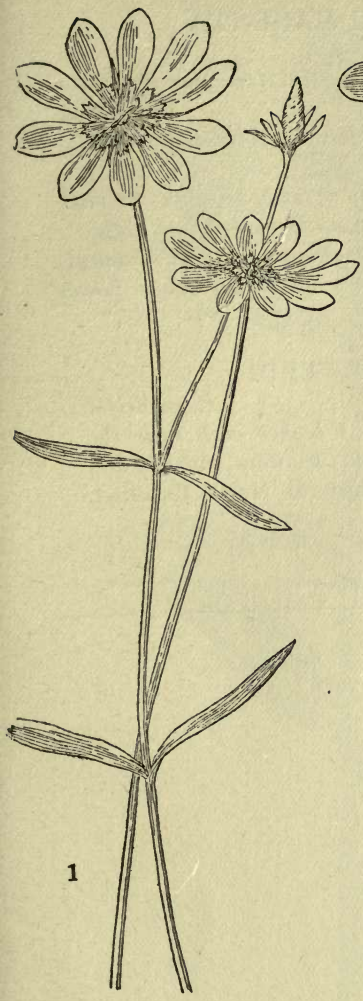
Hedge Bindweed.

1. LARGE MARSH PINK:
Sabàtia dodecándra.
Gentian Family. July—Aug.
A plant 1–2 feet high, found on borders of brackish ponds near the Atlantic coast. Massachusetts to North Carolina.
FLOWERS—Crimson-pink, about 2 inches across, 8–12 divisions.
LEAVES— Lower leaves blunt-tipped, tapering toward the base, upper leaves narrow, lance-shaped.

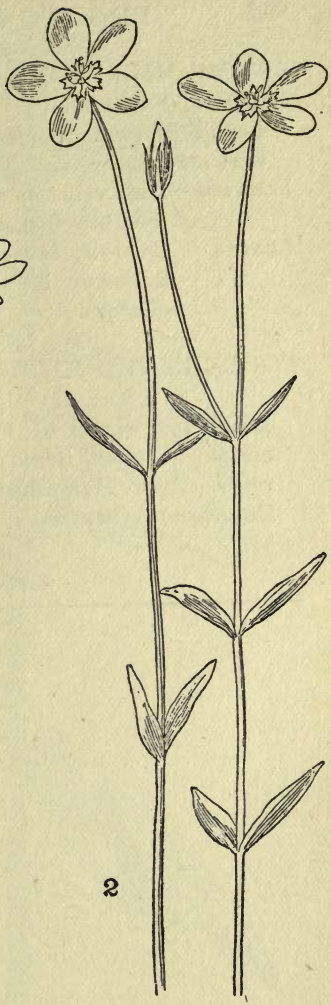
BITTER BLOOM: Rose Pink: Square-stemmed Sabatia: Rose Centaury. *S. angulàris.*
Flowers crimson-pink or white, greenish star in the center, 5-parted. Leaves opposite, 5-veined, clasping the square plant stem. Found in rich soil. New York to Florida, west to Indian Territory, Michigan, Ontario.

2. SEA or MARSH PINK: Rose of Plymouth.
Sabàtia stellàris.
Gentian Family. July—Sept.
Found along the Atlantic coast.
FLOWERS—Crimson-pink, about 1 inch across.
LEAVES— Upper leaves narrow, widening as they approach the root.

SLENDER MARSH PINK: *S. grácilis.*
Resembles the Sea Pink, but stems are more slender, leaves narrower.



1. Large Marsh Pink.



2. Sea Pink.

SWAMP MILKWEED: *Asclèpias incarnàta.*
Milkweed Family. July—Aug.

Found in swampy places. New Brunswick, west and southwest.

FLOWERS—Dull crimson or crimson-pink, in clusters, terminating stem 2–4 feet high.

LEAVES— Narrow, lance-shaped, short-stemmed; 2 downy lines on stems below flower clusters.

FOUR-LEAVED MILKWEED:
A. quadrifòlia.

Bears 1–2 whorls of 4 leaves each near the middle of plant stem. Flowers pinkish and white. New Hampshire to North Carolina, Ontario to Arkansas.

NOTES.

Swamp Milkweed.

1. GREAT or SPIKED WILLOW-HERB; FIREWEED: *Epilòbium angustifòlium.*
Evening Primrose Family. July—Aug.
Found in dry soil, clearings, newly burnt land. New England to North Carolina, west to Minnesota and Kansas, and, with few exceptions, to the Pacific.
FLOWERS—Magenta, rarely white, divisions 4, in spike terminating stem 2–8 feet high.
LEAVES— Narrow, quite toothless, tapering.

2. CARDINAL FLOWER: *Lobèlia cardinàlis.*
Lobelia Family. Aug.—Sept.
Found in low, moist ground. New Brunswick to Ontario and southward.
FLOWERS—Rich, deep red, lower lip 3-lobed, in somewhat 1-sided spike terminating stem 2–4 feet high.
LEAVES— Dark green, oblong to lance-shaped, slightly toothed, upper leaves stemless.

1. Great Willow-herb. 2. Cardinal Flower.

1. MEADOW BEAUTY; DEER-GRASS:
Rhéxia virgínica.

Meadow Beauty Family. July—Sept.

A square-stemmed plant 10–18 inches high, found in sandy marshes or near water. Maine to Florida, Ontario to Iowa and southward.

FLOWERS—Magenta or purplish, division 4, 8 prominent, golden yellow, floral organs.

LEAVES— Opposite, mostly 5-veined, toothed, seated on stem.

MARYLAND MEADOW BEAUTY:
R. mariàna.

May be distinguished from the preceding by its round stems and short-stemmed leaves. Found south of New Jersey.

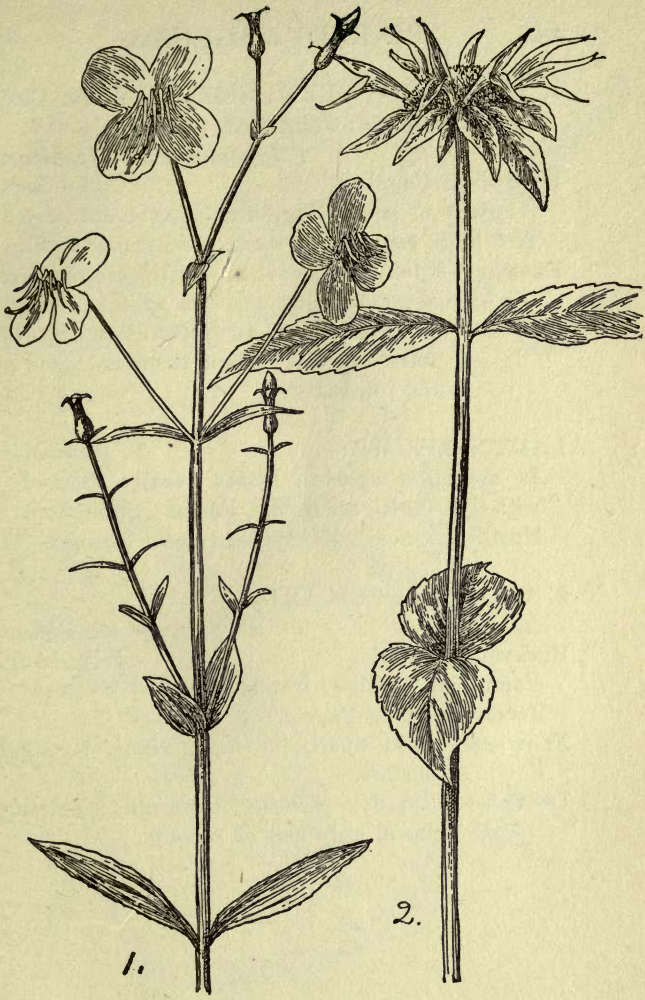
2. OSWEGO TEA; BEE BALM:
Monárda dídyma.

Mint Family. July—Sept.

A square-stemmed plant 2–3 feet high, found in moist ground, especially near streams, from New England west and south; also cultivated in gardens.

FLOWERS—Scarlet, 2-lipped, clustered in terminal heads, with a number of leaflets below.

LEAVES— Opposite, toothed, dark green, aromatic. Plant stem hairy.



1. Meadow Beauty. 2. Oswego Tea.

1. PINK KNOTWEED; SMARTWEED: Common Persicaria: Jointweed.

Polýgonum pennsylvánicum.

Buckwheat Family. July—Sept.

A plant of sprawling, branching habit, 1–3 feet high, common in waste places, moist soil.

FLOWERS—Pink or greenish, small, crowded on short, narrow, terminal spikes.

LEAVES— Long, narrow, toothless, tapering toward the tip. Plant stems enlarged at the joints.

LADY'S THUMB: *P. Persicària.*

Is a similar species, leaves usually marked with a dark triangle. Found throughout North America. Naturalized from Europe.

2. WATER PERSICARIA:

Polýgonum amphíbium.

Buckwheat Family. July—Aug.

Found in shallow water. Quebec to New Jersey, west to Pacific.

FLOWERS—Pink, small, in short, dense, terminal clusters.

LEAVES— Usually floating, smooth, shining above, elliptical or oblong.

1. Pink Knotweed. 2. Water Persicaria.

JOE-PYE WEED: Trumpet Weed: Gravel or Kidney-root: Purple Thoroughwort: Tall or Purple Boneset. *Eupatòrium purpùreum.*

Composite Family. Aug.—Sept.

A tall plant 3–10 feet high, common in low, swampy places. New England to the Gulf of Mexico and westward.

FLOWER-HEADS—Dull magenta or magenta-crimson, in broad, terminal cluster.

LEAVES— Lance-shaped, toothed, in whorls of 3–6. Plant stem green or purplish.

NOTES.

Joe-Pye Weed.

RABBIT'S-FOOT, OLD-FIELD, PUSSY, or STONE CLOVER: *Trifòlium arvénse.*

Pulse Family. Aug.—Sept.

A plant 4–10 inches high, with branching stem, found in fields, waste places, dry soil. Naturalized from Europe.

FLOWERS—In soft, fuzzy heads, gray or gray-pink in effect.

LEAVES— In groups of 3 leaflets, widest toward the tip.

NOTES.

Rabbit's-foot Clover.

LIVE-FOR-EVER; GARDEN ORPINE: Midsummer-men: Pudding-bag Plant: Live-long: Witches' Money: Garden-stonecrop.

Sèdum purpùreum.

Orpine Family. Aug.—Sept.

Found in fields, waysides. Quebec to Maryland, Michigan and westward. Introduced from Europe.

FLOWERS—Small, dull garnet red or reddish purple, in thick, terminal clusters.

LEAVES— Thick, smooth, toothed, seated on stem 10–20 inches high.

NOTES

Live-for-ever.

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NOTES.

GROUND or MOSS PINK: *Phlóx subulàta.*
Polemonium Family. Apr.—June.

A low plant, forming moss-like mats, sometimes carpeting the ground. Found in rocky ground, hillsides. Southern New York to Michigan, south to Florida and Kentucky.

FLOWERS—Crimson-pink, magenta to white, 5-parted, divisions usually notched on the tip, borne in small clusters terminating the stems.

LEAVES— Small, narrow, about ½ inch long, growing in tufts at the joints of the plant stems, which are 2–5 inches long.

DOWNY PHLOX: *Phlóx pilòsa.*
Polemonium Family. May—June.

A downy-stemmed plant 1–2 feet high, found in dry, sandy soil. Ontario to Manitoba, New Jersey, Florida, Arkansas and Texas.

FLOWERS—Borne in terminal clusters, crimson-pink, purplish or white, 5-parted; somewhat sticky immediately beneath the flower.

LEAVES— Narrow or lance-shaped, toothless, stemless.

VIOLET WOOD SORREL: *Óxalis violàcea.*
Wood Sorrel Family. May—June.

Found in rocky places, open woods. Massachusetts to Minnesota and southward.

FLOWERS—Pale magenta, sometimes white, 5 divisions, borne in clusters of 3–12 terminating a slender stalk 4–8 inches high.

LEAVES— Composed of 3 clover-like leaflets borne on slender stems springing from the root.

HAIRY BEARD-TONGUE: *Pentstèmon hirsùtus.*
Figwort Family. May—July.

A plant 1–3 feet high, found in dry, rocky ground. Maine to Georgia, westward to Wisconsin and Missouri.

FLOWERS—Dull magenta or white, tubular, upper lip 2-lobed, lower lip 3–lobed, throat nearly closed by a hairy palate on the lower lip; flowers borne in loose spike.

LEAVES— Oblong to lance-shaped, slightly toothed, upper leaves stemless, lower leaves stemmed.

PAINTED CUP: Scarlet Painted Cup: Indian Paint-brush. *Castillèja coccínea.*

Figwort Family. May—July.

Found in wet meadows, moist, sandy soil. Massachusetts to Manitoba, south to Virginia, Tennessee and Texas.

FLOWERS—Small, greenish yellow, quite eclipsed by the 3-cleft floral leaves which are generally tipped with brilliant scarlet; flowers borne in clusters terminating stem 8–10 inches high.

LEAVES— Lower leaves oblong, clustered, undivided; upper ones generally deeply 3–5 cleft, stemless, stained on the tip with scarlet.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE:

Filipéndula rùbra.

Rose Family. June—July.

A tall, smooth-stemmed, branching plant, 2–8 feet high, found in meadows, prairies. Pennsylvania to Michigan, Iowa, Kentucky and Georgia.

FLOWERS—Deep pink, fragrant, 5 divisions, borne in large clusters.

LEAVES— Compound 7–9-parted, terminal leaflet largest, lobed and toothed.

COMMON PASTURE, or DWARF, WILD ROSE: *Rósa virginiàna.*

Rose Family. June—July.

A shrub 1–5 feet high, found on margins of swamps, rocky shores. Newfoundland to New York and Eastern Pennsylvania.

FLOWERS—Crimson-pink, 5 divisions, outer divisions often with 1–2 small lobes.

LEAVES— Compound, usually 7 toothed leaflets, leaf-surface smooth and often shining above. Stipules (leafy formations at the bases of the leaves) more or less dilated. Prickles hooked.

SWAMP ROSE: *R. carolìna.*

A straight-stemmed shrub 2–7 feet high, found along borders of swamps and streams. Nova Scotia to Florida, westward to Minnesota and Mississippi. Leaflets 5–9, finely toothed, acute at each end, usually downy beneath. Stipules long and very narrow.

SMOOTH, EARLY or MEADOW ROSE: *R. blánda.*

A bush 2–4 feet high, found in rocky, moist ground. Newfoundland to New England and westward. Outer divisions of the flowers covered with bristly hairs. Leaflets 5–7, toothed. Stipules dilated, usually toothless. Prickles usually conspicuous by their absence.

PASTURE ROSE

R. hùmilis—Outer divisions of the flower always more or less lobed. Leaflets usually 7, smooth and often shining, toothed. Stipules usually narrow. Stems generally low, bearing straight, slender prickles. Nova Scotia to Florida, westward to Minnesota, Missouri and Louisiana.

SWEETBRIER; EGLANTINE:

R. rubiginòsa.

Readily known by the aromatic odor of its leaves when crushed. Introduced from Europe.

WILD BERGAMONT: *Monárda fistulòsa.*

Mint Family. July—Aug.

A plant 2–3 feet high, found in open woods, dry, rocky soil. Maine to Ontario, southward to Tennessee.

FLOWERS—Purplish, magenta, pink or whitish, tubular, 1–1½ inch long; upper lip erect, toothed, lower lip spreading, 3-lobed; clustered in a solitary, terminal head.

LEAVES— Opposite, lance-shaped, toothed, upper leaves whitish or the color of the flowers.

PURPLE CONE-FLOWER: *Braunèria purpùrea.*
Composite Family. July—Sept.

Found in rich soil. Western Pennsylvania and Virginia to Michigan, Iowa and southward.

FLOWER-HEADS—15–20 magenta colored, drooping rays, disk madder purple, terminating stem 2–3 feet high.

LEAVES— More or less toothed, lower ones 5-ribbed, long-stemmed, upper ones 3-veined, stemless.

B. pállida. Flowers similar to those of the preceding. Rays slender, drooping. Leaves lance-shaped, rough, narrowed at each end, 3-ribbed, toothless. Michigan and Illinois to Alabama and Texas.

CROSS-LEAVED MILKWORT: Marsh Milkwort. *Polýgala cruciàta.*
Milkwort Family. July—Sept.

A plant 3–12 inches high, found on margins of swamps, in low ground. Maine to South Carolina, and from Michigan to Minnesota and Nebraska.

FLOWERS—Magenta, white or greenish, tiny, borne in terminal, clover-like heads.

LEAVES— Generally in whorls of 4. Plant stems square, branching.

CORN COCKLE; CORN ROSE: Corn or Red Campion: Crown of the Field.

Agrostémma Githàgo.

Pink Family. July—Sept.

Found in grain fields, dry, waste places throughout the United States. Introduced from Europe.

FLOWERS—Magenta, 5 divisions, the narrow lobes of the outer divisions exceeding the inner ones in length; solitary, terminating stems 1–3 feet high.

LEAVES— Opposite, seated on stem, long, narrow, erect. Plant stem covered with fine, silky hairs.

SWAMP ROSE MALLOW; MALLOW ROSE.

Hibíscus Moscheùtos.

Mallow Family. July—Sept.

A shrub-like plant 4–6 feet high, found in marshes, on lake-shores, river-banks. Massachusetts and southward; usually near the coast; locally in the interior.

FLOWERS—Pink or white, 4–7 inches across, 5 divisions, conspicuously veined; flowers borne singly, or in scant clusters at the summit of the stems.

LEAVES— Egg-shaped, pointed, toothed, densely white-woolly beneath. Lower leaves and sometimes the upper ones 3-lobed.

PURPLE GERARDIA: Large Purple Gerardia.
Gerárdia purpùrea.

Figwort Family. Aug.—Sept.

Found in low fields, moist, sandy soil. Massachusetts to Florida and Texas near the coast, westward along the Great Lakes to Wisconsin.

FLOWERS—Purplish, magenta to whitish, cup-shaped, with 5 flaring lobes, downy.

LEAVES— Opposite, small, narrow. Plant stem somewhat angled, with spreading branches.

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IV

BLUE AND PURPLE

LIVERLEAF; HEPATICA: LIVERWORT: Round-lobed or Kidney Liverleaf: Noble Liverwort: Squirrel Cup. *Hepática tríloba.*
Crowfoot Family. Mch.—May.
Found in open woods. Nova Scotia to Florida, Missouri and Minnesota.

FLOWERS—Variable in color, blue-violet to white, 6–12 divisions, borne on hairy stems 4–6 inches high.

LEAVES— From the root, with 3 rounded lobes, green or reddish purple, new leaves appearing after the flowers bloom.

SHARP-LOBED LIVERLEAF: *H. acutíloba.*
Differs from the preceding in that the 3 leaflets just beneath the flower, and lobes of the leaves are more acute at the tips. Leaves sometimes 5-lobed. More common westward.

Liverleaf.

BIRD-FOOT VIOLET: *Viola pedàta.*
Violet Family. Apr.—June.

Found in open, sunny fields and slopes. Massachusetts to Minnesota and southward.

FLOWERS—Largest of all the violets, blue-violet or lilac, orange center conspicuous, borne on stalk 4–10 inches high.

LEAVES— Variously divided and toothed.

NOTES.

Bird-foot Violet.

1. ROBIN'S PLANTAIN: Poor Robin's or Robert's Plantain: Blue Spring Daisy.
Erígeron pulchéllus.
Composite Family. Apr.—June.
An erect, hairy-stemmed plant 10–20 inches high, found in fields, copses, along roadsides. Maine to Ontario, Minnesota and southward.
FLOWER-HEADS—Rays lilac or pale violet, disk greenish yellow, borne in small terminal groups.
LEAVES— Lower leaves broad near the tip, slightly toothed, upper leaves lance-shaped.

2. WILD LUPINE: Old Maid's Bonnets: Wild Pea: Sun Dial. *Lupìnus perénnis.*
Pulse Family. May—June.
An erect, branching, leafy plant, found in dry, sandy places. New England to Minnesota, southward to the Gulf of Mexico.
FLOWERS—Violet-blue, blossoms pea-like in long clusters.
LEAVES— Compound, 7–11 long, narrow leaflets radiating from a common center.

OF
CALIFORNIA

1. Robin's Plantain.

2. Wild Lupine.

1. BLUETS; INNOCENCE: Quaker Ladies: Quaker Bonnets: Venus Pride: Houstonia.

Houstònia caerùlea.

Madder Family. Apr.—July.

A delicate little plant found in patches, almost carpeting moist, grassy places. Nova Scotia to Ontario and Wisconsin, southward to Georgia and Alabama.

FLOWERS—Pale violet, lilac or white, center yellow, about ½ inch across, 4-lobed, on slender stems 3–6 inches high.

LEAVES— Opposite, seated on stem, lower ones broader near the tip.

H. purpùrea is a southern species. Flowers deep or pale lilac, in small clusters. Leaves broad or lance-shaped, 3–5 ribbed. Plant stems smooth or hairy. Maryland to Iowa and southwest.

2. GILL-OVER-THE-GROUND: Ground Ivy or Joy: Creeping Charlie: Field Balm.

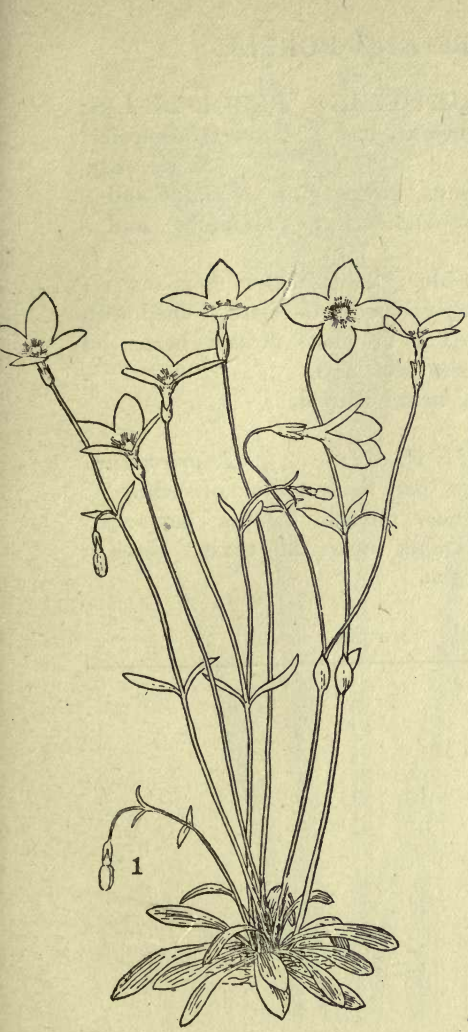
Népeta hederàcea.

Mint Family. Apr.—July.

A plant with creeping stem, 6–18 inches long, found in damp, shady places. Eastern half of United States and Canada, south to Kansas and Georgia. Naturalized from Europe.

FLOWERS—Small, pale purple, spotted darker near the throat; 2-lipped, upper lip 2-lobed, lower lip 3-lobed; growing from leaf angles.

LEAVES— Rounded, heart-shaped, scallop toothed.



1. Bluets.

2. Gill-over-the-Ground.

LARGER BLUE FLAG; FLEUR-DE-LIS: Blue Iris: Flower-de-luce. *Iris versícolor.*
Iris Family. May—July.

Found in swamps, on margins of ponds and streams. Newfoundland to Manitoba and southward.

FLOWERS—Violet-blue, the 3 outer divisions recurved, yellow at the base, veined with purple; 1 or more flowers borne on stem 2–3 feet high.

LEAVES— Erect, sword-shaped.

SLENDER BLUE FLAG: *I. prismática.*

Flowers smaller than those of the preceding, borne on slender stems. Leaves narrow, grass-like. Marshes near the coast. Nova Scotia to Georgia.

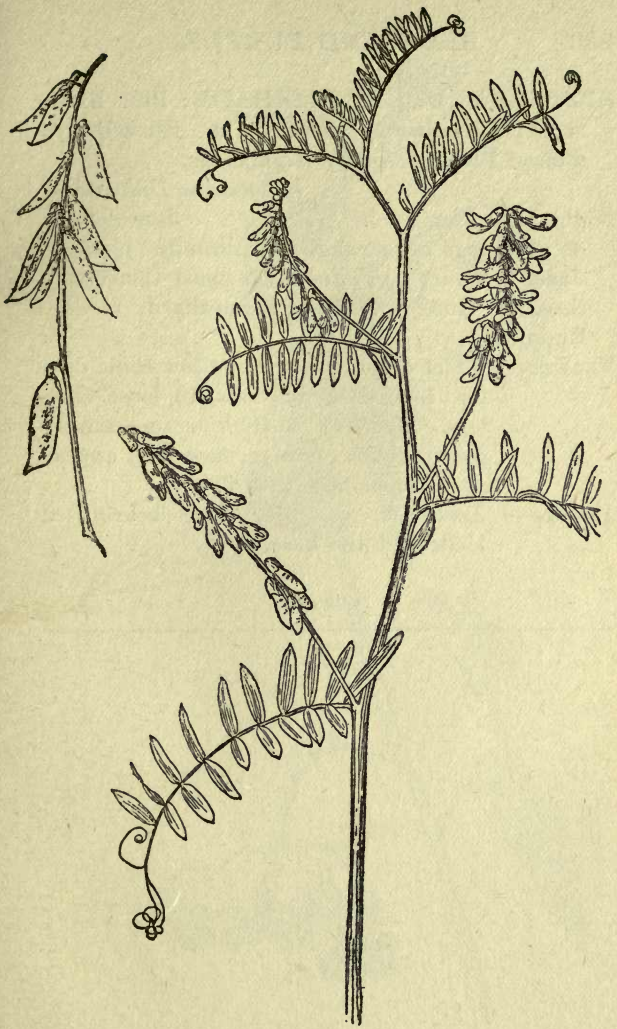
NOTES.

Larger Blue Flag.

COW VETCH; TARE: Blue or Tufted Vetch: Cat Peas: Tinegrass. *Vícia Crácca.*
Pulse Family. June—Aug.
Found in fields, waste land. Newfoundland to New Jersey, westward to Kentucky, Iowa and Minnesota.
FLOWERS—Small, violet-blue, closely set on a 1-sided spike. Fruit a small pod.
LEAVES— Tendril-bearing, divided into 18–24 narrow leaflets with bristle-like points.

AMERICAN VETCH: Tare or Pea Vine. *V. americàna.*
Flowers 3–9, slightly larger than those of the preceding. Leaflets 8–14, blunt; distinctly veined. Found in moist places. New York to Virginia and westward.

NOTES.



Cow Vetch.

BITTERSWEET; NIGHTSHADE: Blue Bindweed: Felonwort: Scarlet or Snakeberry: Poison Flower: Woody Nightshade.

Solànum Dulcamàra.

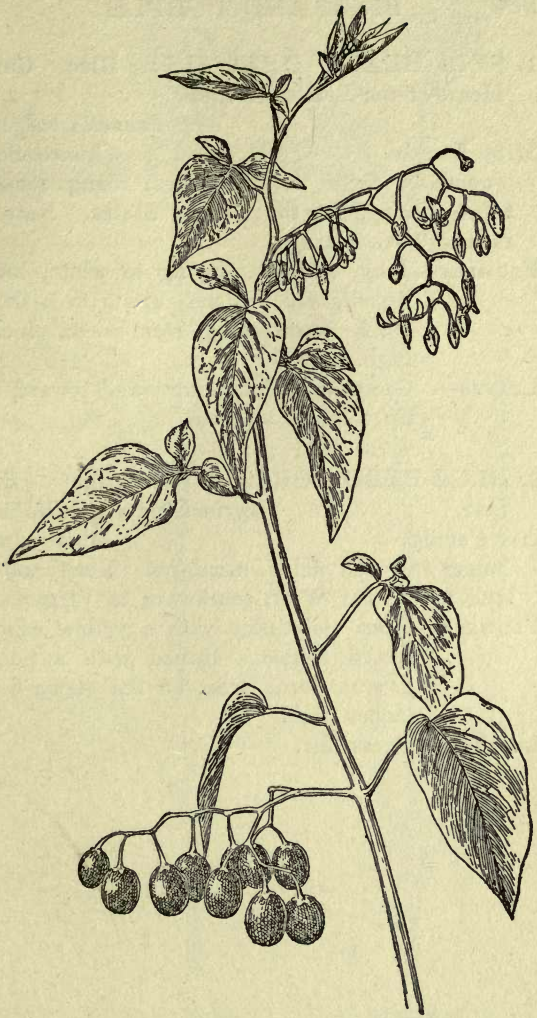
Nightshade Family. June—Sept.

A climbing or straggling, shrubby plant, stems 2–8 feet long, found in moist thickets. Eastern United States. Naturalized from Europe.

FLOWERS—Violet or purple, with yellow conic center, 5 reflexed divisions, in loose clusters. Berries inedible, successively green, yellow, orange, then red; appear at the same time with flowers.

LEAVES— Toothless, variable, some bearing 2 leaflets at the base.

NOTES.



Bittersweet.

1. SELF-HEAL; HEAL-ALL: Blue Curls: Heart-of-the-Earth: Brunella.

Prunélla vulgàris.

Mint Family. June—Sept.

Found in fields, waste places, along roadsides, throughout the United States. Naturalized from Europe.

FLOWERS—Tiny, purple, varying to white, lower lip slightly fringed, borne in a dense head, terminating stem 6–12 inches high.

LEAVES— Opposite, oblong, narrowed toward the tip, slightly toothed.

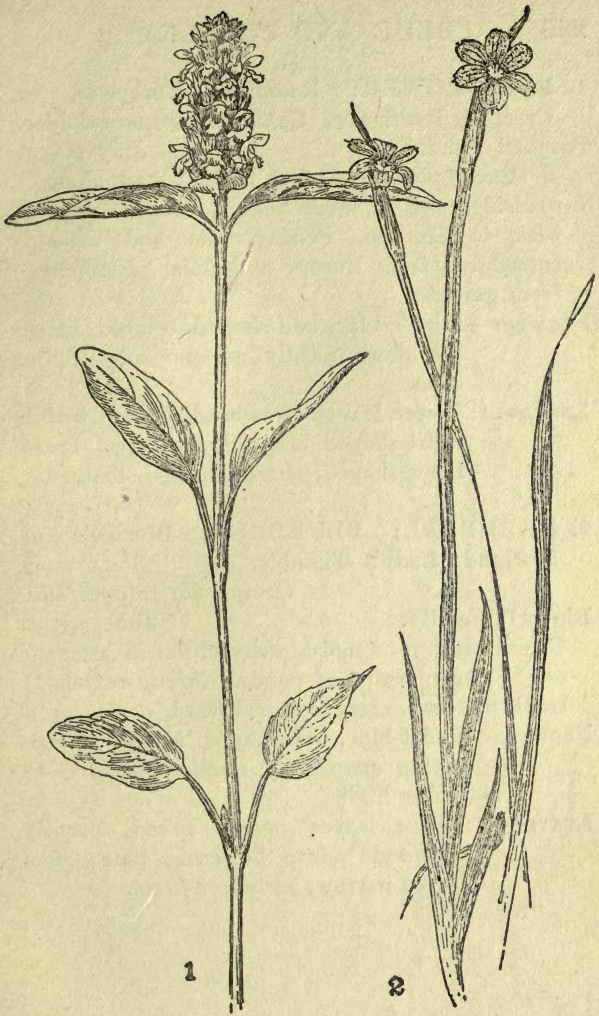
2. BLUE-EYED GRASS: Eye-bright: Blue Star. *Sisyrínchium angustifòlium.*

Iris Family. May—July.

Found in moist fields, meadows. Newfoundland to the far West, southward to Virginia.

FLOWERS—Deep violet-blue with a yellow center, the 6 divisions tipped with a point; flowers borne erect on flat stems 6–14 inches high.

LEAVES— Grass-like.



1. Self-heal. 2. Blue-eyed Grass.

1. BELLFLOWER: Rampion, European, or Creeping Bellflower. *Campánula rapunculoìdes.*
Bluebell Family. July—Aug.
A sturdy plant 1–3 feet high, found along roadsides and in waste places. New Brunswick to Ontario, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Introduced from Europe and Asia. Escaped from gardens.
FLOWERS—Purple-blue, bell-shaped, 5-lobed, hanging down mostly on one side of the stem.
LEAVES— Lower leaves arrowhead-shaped, with a heart-shaped base; upper leaves broad lance-shaped, short-stemmed, toothed.

2. HAREBELL; BLUEBELL: Bluebells of Scotland: Lady's Thimble.
Campánula rotundifòlia.
Bluebell Family. June—Sept.
Found on dry or moist rocky cliffs, in meadows, along margins of ponds. Arctic regions south to New Jersey and westward.
FLOWERS—Violet-blue, bell-shaped, 5-lobed, terminating exquisitely slender stalks 6–18 inches high.
LEAVES— Lower leaves nearly round, usually withered before flowering time; stem leaves narrow, seated on stem.

1. Bellflower.

2. Harebell.

NOTES.

1. PALE SPIKED LOBELIA: *Lobèlia spicàta.*

Lobelia Family. July—Aug.

Found in dry, sandy soil, meadows. Prince Edward Island to Ontario, westward and southwest.

FLOWERS—Pale bluish violet, upper lip of 2 narrow, erect lobes, lower lip spreading, 3-lobed; flowers borne in loose spikes, terminating stem 1–4 feet high.

LEAVES— Lower leaves oblong, obtuse, upper leaves narrow, slightly toothed.

2. MOTHERWORT: *Leonùrus Cardìaca.*

Mint Family. June—Aug.

An erect, branched plant 2–4 feet high, found in waste places, generally near dwellings. Nova Scotia to North Carolina, west to Minnesota and Nebraska. Naturalized from Europe.

FLOWERS—Pale lilac or white, small, upper lip bearded, clustered in the axils of the upper leaves.

LEAVES— Opposite, long-stemmed, lower leaves variously cut and toothed, upper leaves 3-cleft.

1. Pale Spiked Lobelia. 2. Motherwort.

1. PICKEREL-WEED: *Pontedèria cordàta.*
Pickerel-weed Family. July—Sept.

An erect, stout, fleshy plant 1–3 feet high, found in shallow water. Nova Scotia to Ontario, Minnesota and Texas.

FLOWERS—Violet-blue, 2-lipped, upper lip 3-lobed, with 2 yellowish spots within; lower lip of 3 spreading lobes; flowers borne on thick spike.

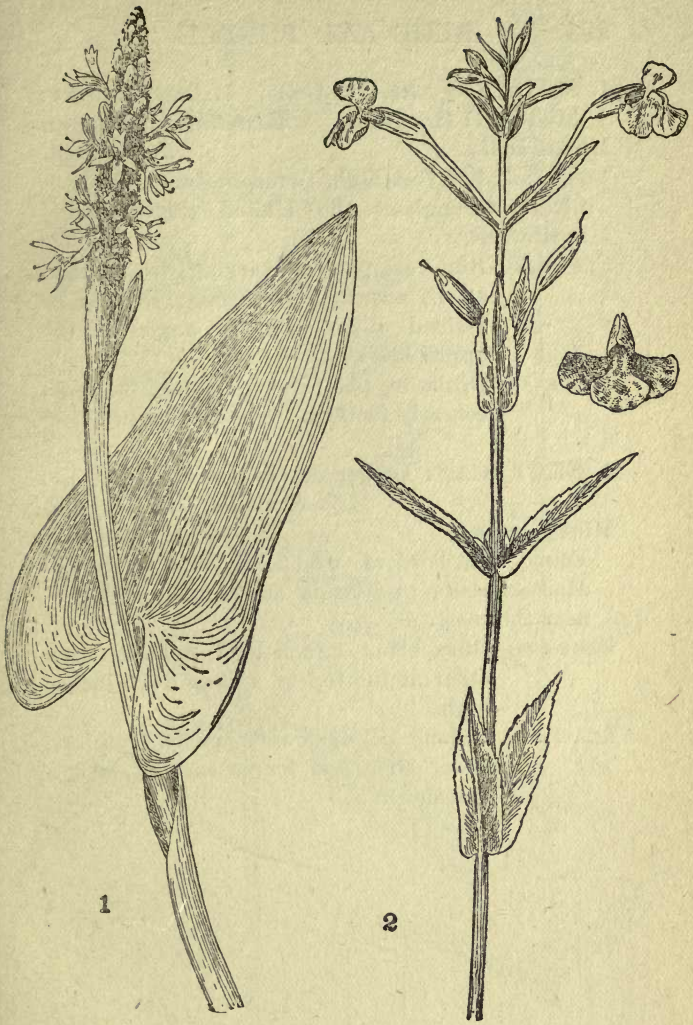
LEAVES— One large leaf shaped like an arrowhead, is borne midway of the flower stalk.

2. MONKEY FLOWER: *Mímulus ríngens.*
Figwort Family. June—Sept.

A square-stemmed plant 1–3 feet high, found beside brooks and streams, swamps. New Brunswick to Manitoba and southward.

FLOWERS—Purple, with 2 yellow spots near the throat; 2-lipped, upper lip 2-lobed, erect; lower lip 3-lobed, spreading; flowers borne on slender stalks from the leaf angles.

LEAVES— Opposite, oblong or lance-shaped, toothed, clasping stem by a heart-shaped base.



1. Pickerel-weed. 2. Monkey Flower.

1. MAD-DOG SKULLCAP: Helmet Flower: Madweed: Hoodwort. *Scutellària lateriflòra.*
Mint Family. July—Sept.
A plant 1–2 feet high, found in damp, shady places throughout the United States and northward.

FLOWERS—Blue or purple, varying to whitish, small, about 1/4 inch long, growing in 1-sided spikes from the angles of the upper leaves.

LEAVES— Opposite, pointed, rounded at the base, coarsely toothed. 1–2 feet high.

2. SKULLCAP: Larger or Hyssop Skullcap. *Scutellària integrifòlia.*
Mint Family. May—Aug.
Found in borders of fields and woods. Massachusetts to Florida and Texas, chiefly near the coast.

FLOWERS—Blue, about 1 inch long, opposite each other at the top of a stem 6–20 inches high.

LEAVES— Oblong or narrower, mostly toothless. Plant stem and leaves covered with a fine down.

1. Mad-dog Skullcap. 2. Skullcap.

BLUE VERVAIN: Wild Hyssop: Simpler's Joy.
Verbèna hastàta.

Vervain Family. July—Sept.

A plant 3–7 feet high, found in fields, waste places, along roadsides. Common in the United States and Canada.

FLOWERS—Purple or violet, small, 5-lobed, blossoming in circles from the base of the flower spikes upward.

LEAVES— Opposite, stemmed, lance-shaped, toothed, rough; lower leaves more or less lobed.

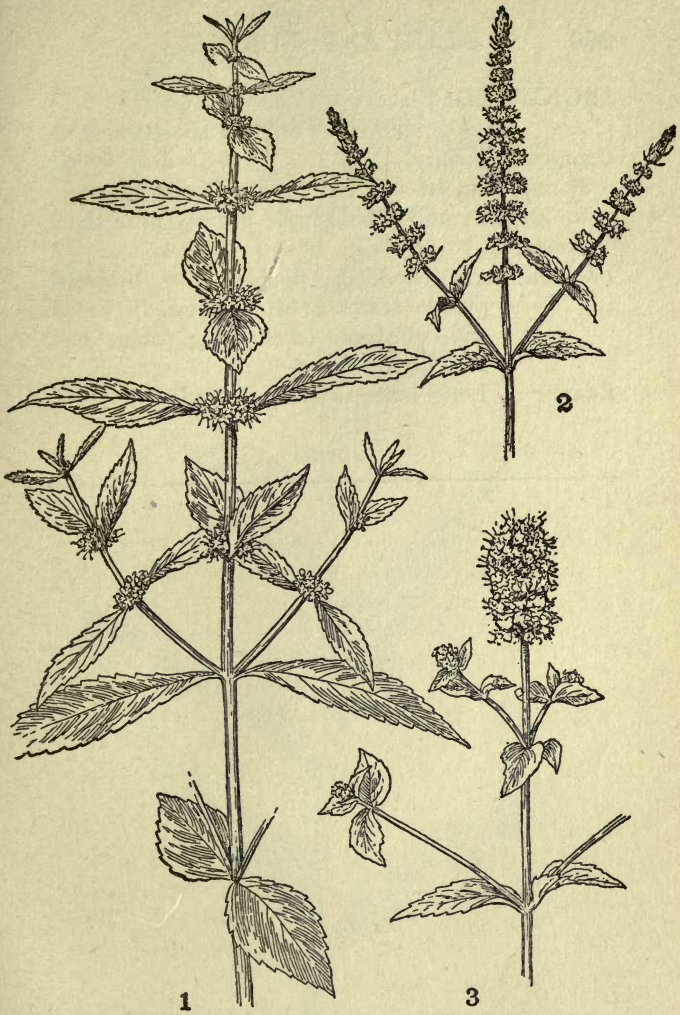
NOTES.

Blue Vervain.

1. WILD MINT:
Méntha arvénsis var. canadénsis.
Mint Family. July—Sept.
Found in wet places. New Brunswick to California.
FLOWERS—Purplish to white, tiny in whorls at the angles of the leaves.
LEAVES— Tapering from the center toward each end, toothed, hairy throughout, aromatic odor like pennyroyal. Plant stems branching, 10–24 inches high.

2. SPEARMINT: Garden or Mackerel Mint.
Méntha spicàta.
Mint Family. July—Sept.
Found in wet places. Eastern half of United States and Canada. Naturalized from Europe.
FLOWERS—Purplish, variable in depth of color, in narrow, acute, usually interrupted terminal spikes.
LEAVES— Aromatic, opposite, narrowly oblong, acute, sharply toothed, stemless or short-stemmed.

3. PEPPERMINT: *M. piperita.*
Flowers purplish, in dense or interrupted, blunt, terminal spikes. Leaves egg-shaped, smooth, toothed, acute, very pungent tasting. Plant stem purplish, 18–36 inches high. Naturalized from Europe.



1. Wild Mint.
2. Spearmint.
3. Peppermint.

IRONWEED: Flat Top.

Vernònia noveboracénsis.

Composite Family. July—Sept.

Found in moist soil, meadows. Massachusetts to Virginia and Mississippi; usually near the coast.

FLOWER-HEADS—Reddish purple, the brownish purple scales bristle tipped, in broad, flat clusters terminating stem 3–9 feet high.

LEAVES— Long lance-shaped, toothed.

NOTES.

Ironweed.

1. CHICORY; SUCCORY: Blue Sailors: Bunk: *Cichòrium Intybus.*

Composite Family. July—Oct.

Found in fields, waste places, along roadsides. Newfoundland to Minnesota and southward. Naturalized from Europe.

FLOWER-HEADS—Blue, violet-blue, lavender, rays finely toothed on the tips; flowers borne at intervals on branching stems 1–3 feet high.

LEAVES— Oblong or lance-shaped, coarsely toothed, partly clasping.

2. BLAZING STAR: Button Snakeroot: Gay Feather. *Liàtris scariòsa.*

Composite Family. Aug.—Sept.

Found in fields, along roadsides, dry soil. Maine to Ontario, Nebraska and southward.

FLOWER-HEADS—Variable purple, borne in a spike terminating stem 2–6 feet high.

LEAVES— Narrow lance-shaped.

1. Chicory.

2. Blazing Star.

NEW ENGLAND ASTER: Starwort.

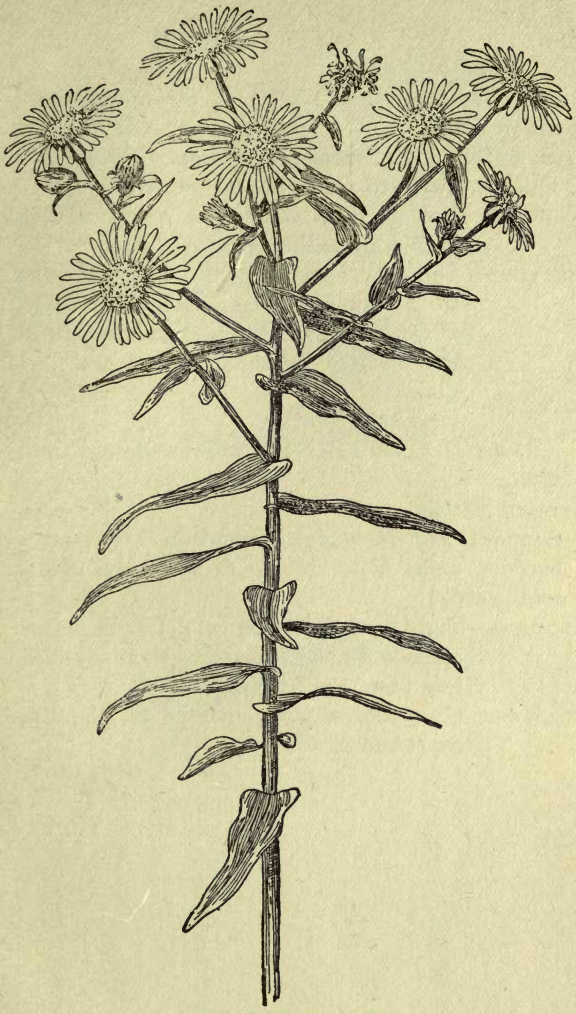
Aster nòvae-ángliae.

Composite Family. Aug.—Oct.

Most striking of the asters; found in swamps, roadsides, moist ground. Maine, westward and southwest. Like the golden-rods, the number of different species of asters, with their intergrading forms, is so great as to render their identification difficult, even for the experienced botanist.

FLOWER-HEADS—Rays 40–50, light purple or violet, disk yellow.

LEAVES— Lance-shaped, toothless, clasping stem by a broad base. Plant stem stout, branched, rough.



New England Aster.

1. FRINGED GENTIAN: *Gentiàna crinìta.*
Gentian Family. Sept.—Oct.
Found in moist meadows, woods. Maine to Quebec, south to Georgia and westward.
FLOWERS—Pale or deep violet-blue, erect, tubular, with 4 spreading, fringed lobes.
LEAVES— Opposite, acute at the tip, widening to a rounded base, seated on stem. Plant stem branching, erect, each bearing a single terminal flower, 1–3 feet high.

2. CLOSED GENTIAN: Blind or Bottle Gentian. *Gentiàna Andréwsii.*
Gentian Family. Aug.—Oct.
A plant 1–2 feet high, found in woodland borders, moist soil. Maine to Manitoba and southward.
FLOWERS—Tightly closed, deep violet blue at the apex, white at the base, in terminal clusters from the leaf angles.
LEAVES— Opposite, smooth, pointed at the tip, narrowed at the base.

1. Fringed Gentian. 2. Closed Gentian.

NOTES.

NOTES.

VIRGINIAN COWSLIP: Bluebells: Tree or Smooth Lungwort. *Mertènsia virgínica.*
Borage Family. Apr.—May.

A plant 1–2 feet high, found in low meadows, along streams. New York and Ontario to Nebraska, and southward.

FLOWERS—Pinkish in the bud, afterward violet, trumpet-shaped, 5-lobed, about 1 inch long, borne in loose clusters which are rolled up at the tip and straighten as the flowers expand.

LEAVES— Veiny, toothless, upper leaves seated on stem, lower ones long-stemmed.

EARLY BLUE VIOLET: *Vìola palmàta.*
Violet Family. Apr.—May.

Found in dry ground, chiefly woodlands. Massachusetts to Minnesota, and southward.

FLOWERS—Light or deep violet.

LEAVES— Heart-shaped, first leaves of spring sometimes undivided, later ones 5–9-lobed, the segments variously toothed or cleft, middle segment usually the largest.

ARROW-LEAVED VIOLET: *Viola sagittàta.*

Violet Family. Apr.—May.

Plant 2–8 inches high; found in wet weadows, dry borders. Massachusetts to Minnesota and southward.

FLOWERS—Light or deep violet, upper and side divisions bearded, lower one veined.

LEAVES— Arrowhead-shaped, often toothless above the middle, slightly lobed below.

DOG VIOLET: Running Violet. *Viola conspérsa.*

Violet Family. Apr.—June.

Plant 2–6 inches high, found in low, shaded ground. Eastern Quebec to Minnesota and southward.

FLOWERS—Pale purple, sometimes white, raised above the leaves on stems from the leaf angles, pansy-fashion.

LEAVES— Round heart-shaped, with barely noticeable scallops. Plant stems ascending.

COMMON VIOLET: Purple, Meadow or Hooded Blue Violet. *Viola papilionàcea.*
Violet Family. Apr.—June.
Plant 3–7 inches high, found in low ground. Massachusetts to Minnesota and southward.
FLOWERS—Light purple, variable, divisions yellowish or white at the base.
LEAVES— Heart-shaped, scallop-toothed.

WILD BLUE PHLOX: *Phlóx divaricàta.*
Polemonium Family. May—June.
Plant 1–2 feet high, easily recognized by its likeness to the cultivated Phloxes; found in moist, thin woods. Western Quebec to Minnesota and southward.
FLOWERS—Pale violet or lilac, in loose, spreading clusters, 5 lobes, notched at the tips.
LEAVES— Those of flowering stem opposite, oblong, tapering to a point; those of sterile shoots oblong or egg-shaped, not pointed. Plant stem finely coated with rather sticky hairs.

FORGET-ME-NOT: Mouse-ear: Snake Grass: Scorpion Grass: Love Me: *Myosòtis scorpioìdes.*
Borage Family. May—July.
Escaped from gardens; a plant with leafy, branching, half-reclining stems 6–15 inches high, found in wet ground. Newfoundland to Pennsylvania and beyond. Naturalized from Europe.
FLOWERS—Small, light blue, with a golden eye, 5-lobed, in small clusters.
LEAVES— Oblong or lance-shaped, seated on stem; leaves and stem hairy.

SMALLER FORGET-ME-NOT: *M. láxa.*
A native species, found in wet ground from Newfoundland to Ontario and southward.
FLOWERS—Light blue, on long stems, loosely clustered; lobes of the flower cup as long as the flower tube.
LEAVES— Blunt, oblong.

SPIDERWORT: Widow's or Job's Tears. *Tradescántia virginiàna.*
Spiderwort Family. May—Aug.
Found in rich, moist woods, thickets. Connecticut to South Carolina; also introduced northwestward.
FLOWERS—Purplish blue, 1–2 inches broad, clustered and seated upon the end of stem between blade-like leaflets, 3 parted.
LEAVES— Long, narrow, sheathing at the base. Plant stem erect, leafy, mucilaginous, 8–36 inches high.

BEACH PEA: Seaside, Sea, or Everlasting Pea. *Láthyrus marítimus.*

Pulse Family. May—Aug.

Found chiefly near seashores from New Jersey and Oregon to the Arctic Sea; also shores of Great Lakes.

FLOWERS—Purple, about 1 inch long or less, 5–12 in short clusters on stalk springing from the leaf angles.

LEAVES— Compound, consisting of 6–10 leaflets. A pair of arrowhead-shaped leaflets are borne at the base of the compound leaves. Plant stem stout, reclining, 1–2 feet long.

COMMON SPEEDWELL: Fluellin: Paul's Betony: Ground-hele. *Verónica officinàlis.*

Figwort Family. May—Aug.

A low growing plant, with downy, prostrate stem 3–10 inches long, found in dry fields, open woods. Newfoundland to Ontario, Michigan, and southward.

FLOWERS—Small, light lavender in color, with darker lines, 4 unequal divisions, borne in slender spikes from the leaf angles, held erect from the hairy, prostrate stem.

LEAVES— Oval, toothed, rounded at the tip, tapering at the base into a short stem.

AMERICAN BROOKLIME:

Verónica americàna.

Figwort Family. May—Sept.

A smooth-stemmed plant, 6–15 inches high, its stem lying partly on the ground, rooting from lower joints; found on borders of brooks, ponds, damp places. Newfoundland to Alaska and southward to Virginia.

FLOWERS—Small, quickly fading; in color lavender-blue, with slightly darker markings, 4-lobed, the lower lobe narrower than the others; borne in loose, terminal clusters.

LEAVES— Opposite, long oval or oblong lance-shaped, toothed, short-stemmed.

VIRGINIA, or COMMON, DAY-FLOWER:

Commelìna virgínica.

Spiderwort Family. June—Sept.

A plant with smooth, branched stems 18–36 inches high, found in moist, shady places. New York to Florida, west to Michigan, Kansas and Texas.

FLOWERS—Violet-blue, about 1 inch broad, of 3 divisions, one of which is small and inconspicuous.

LEAVES— Lance-shaped, sheathing. A small leaf more or less encloses flower cluster.

C. hirtélla is similar to the preceding, but may be distinguished by its leaves, which are brown-bearded where they sheath the flower stem.

BLUE TOADFLAX: Wild Toadflax: Blue Linaria. *Linària canadénsis.*

Figwort Family. June—Sept.

A slender plant, 5–30 inches high, found in dry, sandy places. New England westward and southwest.

FLOWERS—Pale violet or lavender, small, in slender spikes; upper lip with 2 acute divisions, lower lip larger, 3-lobed, white at the throat.

LEAVES— Narrow, toothless.

VIPER'S BUGLOSS; BLUE-WEED: Viper's Herb or Grass: Blue Thistle: Snake-flower: Blue Devil. *Èchium vulgàre.*

Borage Family. June—Sept.

A plant 12–30 inches high, with bristly, hairy, spotted stem, found in fields, waste places, along roadsides. Naturalized from Europe.

FLOWERS—Variable purple, pink in the bud, 5 unequal lobes, borne on a 1-sided spike, which is coiled at first, unrolling as the flowers expand.

LEAVES— Lance-shaped, hairy, mostly stemless.

TALL WILD LARKSPUR:

Delphínium exaltàtum.

Crowfoot Family. July—Aug.

A plant 2–6 feet high, found in rich woods. Pennsylvania to Minnesota, Nebraska and southward.

FLOWERS—Light purple, irregular, borne in long, slender spikes.

LEAVES— Deeply 3–5-cleft, divisions narrowly wedge-shaped, 3-cleft at the apex.

DWARF LARKSPUR: Stagger Weed.

D. tricórne.

A plant 2–3 feet high, appearing earlier in the season; leaves deeply 5-parted, their divisions unequally 3–5-cleft; root a tuberous cluster.

PURPLE ORCHIS: Fringeless Purple Orchis.

Habenària peramoèna.

Orchis Family. July—Aug.

Found in moist meadows. Pennsylvania and New Jersey to Illinois, and southward.

FLOWERS—Purple, clustered in dense spike terminating stem 12–30 inches high; lower lip fan-shaped, toothed.

LEAVES— Oblong to lance-shaped.

SEA LAVENDER; MARSH ROSEMARY: Canker-root: Ink-root. *Limònium carolinià̀num.*
Leadwort Family. July—Sept.

A plant 1–2 feet high, with much-branched stems, found in salt marshes. Labrador to Texas.

FLOWERS—Lavender, very tiny, borne in sprays on upper side of branches.

LEAVES— From the root, oblong, or blunt lance-shaped, midrib prominent.

NOTES.

NOTES.

V

MISCELLANEOUS

SKUNK CABBAGE: Swamp Cabbage.

Symplocárpus foétidus.

Arum Family. Mch.—Apr.

An unmistakably ill-scented plant, found in low, wet ground. Nova Scotia to North Carolina, westward to Ontario, Minnesota and Iowa.

FLOWERS—Minute, scattered over a thick, fleshy club within its flower envelope, which is variously streaked with greenish yellow and madder purple, and appears just above the ground.

LEAVES— From the base, large, often 1 foot across, strongly veined.

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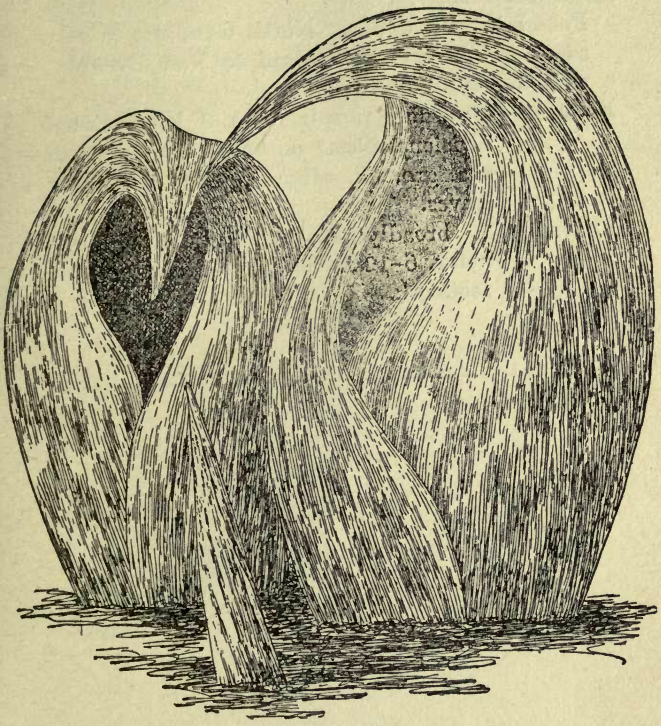

Skunk Cabbage.

WILD GINGER: Canada Snakeroot: Asarabacca.
Asarum canadénse.

Birthwort Family. Apr.—May.

Found in rich woods. North Carolina, Missouri and Kansas, northward to New Brunswick and Manitoba.

FLOWERS—Brownish purple, with 3 long-pointed divisions, borne on short stem close to the ground, often hidden under the leaves.

LEAVES— 2, broadly heart-shaped, leaf stems hairy, 6–12 inches high, from aromatic rootstock.

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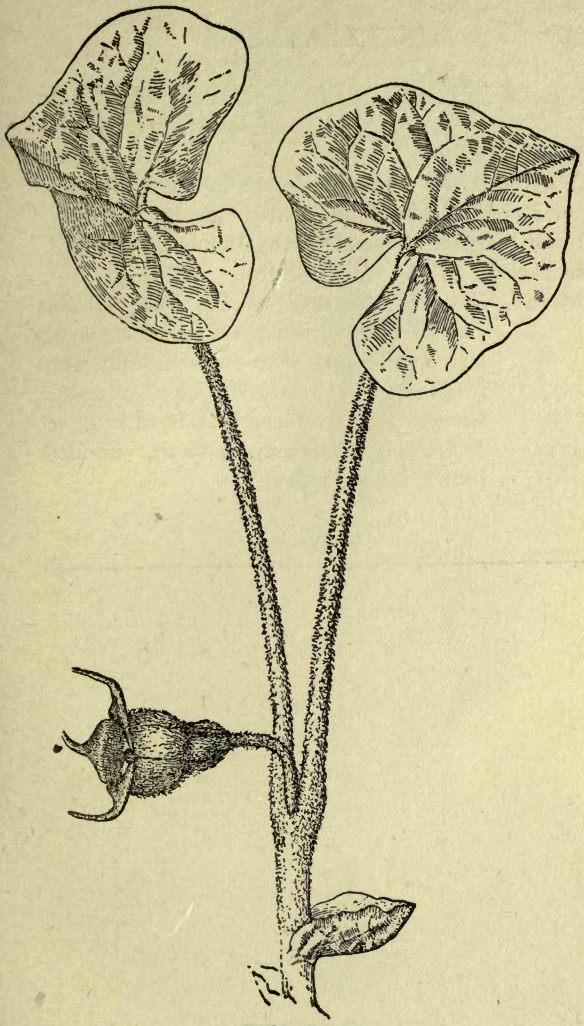

Wild Ginger.

JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT; INDIAN TURNIP:
Arisaèma triphýllum.

Arum Family. Apr.—June.

A plant 10–30 inches high, springing from an acrid bulb, found in moist, shady woods. Nova Scotia, westward to Minnesota, and southward to the Gulf States.

FLOWERS—Minute, clustered at the base of the smooth club within the flower envelope; latter pale green or marked with purplish stripes, variable in depth of color. Berries red, clustered in a head.

LEAVES— 1–2, long-stemmed, smooth, divided into 3 large leaflets.

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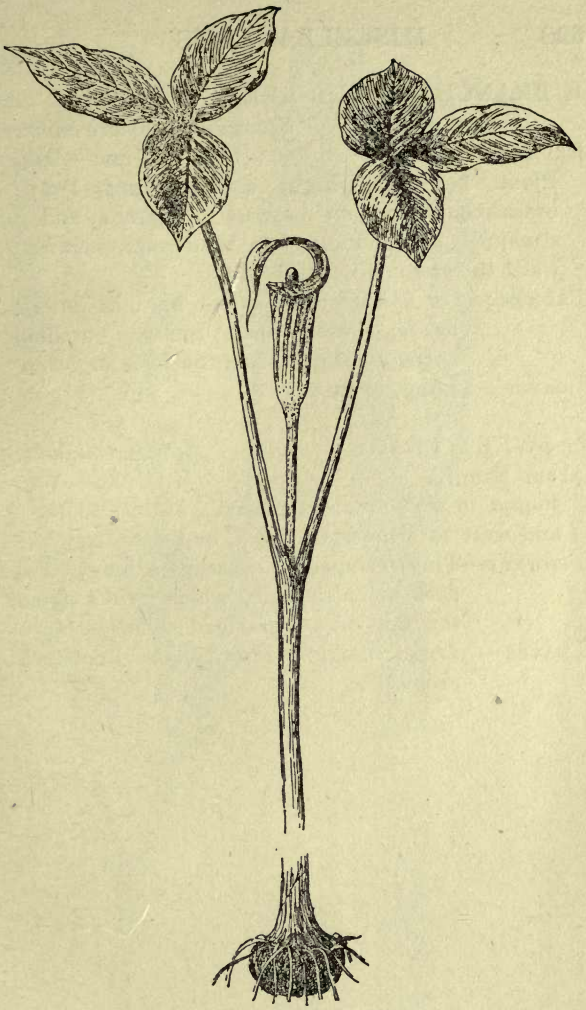


Jack-in-the-Pulpit.

1. BRANCHING BUR-REED: *Spargànium americànum.*

Bur-reed Family. June—Aug.

Plant 1–2 feet high, stem having 1–2 branches, found on borders of ponds and streams. Newfoundland to Minnesota, southward to Missouri and Florida.

FLOWERS—Of 2 kinds, the upper ones in downy heads, lower ones round, bur-like, borne on stalks from the leaf angles.

LEAVES— Long, narrow.

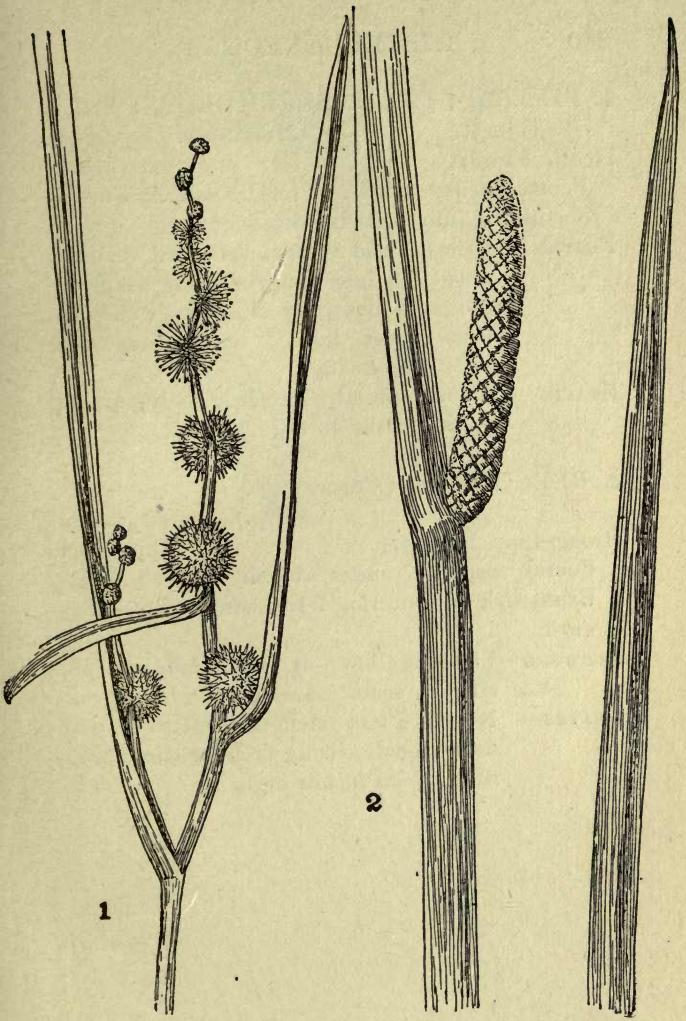
2. SWEET FLAG: *Acorus Cálamus.*

Arum Family. June—Aug.

Found in wet, swampy places. Maine, south and west to Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas.

FLOWERS—Tiny, compactly covering a long, slender, greenish club, which grows from the side of a two-edged stem.

LEAVES— Long, narrow, sword-like. Rootstock aromatic.



1. Branching Bur-reed

2. Sweet Flag.

1. PINESAP; FALSE BEECHDROPS: Yellow Bird's-nest. *Monótropa Hypópitys.*

Heath Family. June—Sept.

Found in dry woods. Florida and Arizona, northward into British Possessions.

FLOWERS—Crimson and yellow, somewhat variable, about ½ inch long, slightly fragrant, borne in drooping clusters (which become erect later), terminating stem 4–12 inches high.

LEAVES— None. Stems clustered, scaly, arising from a mass of fibrous roots.

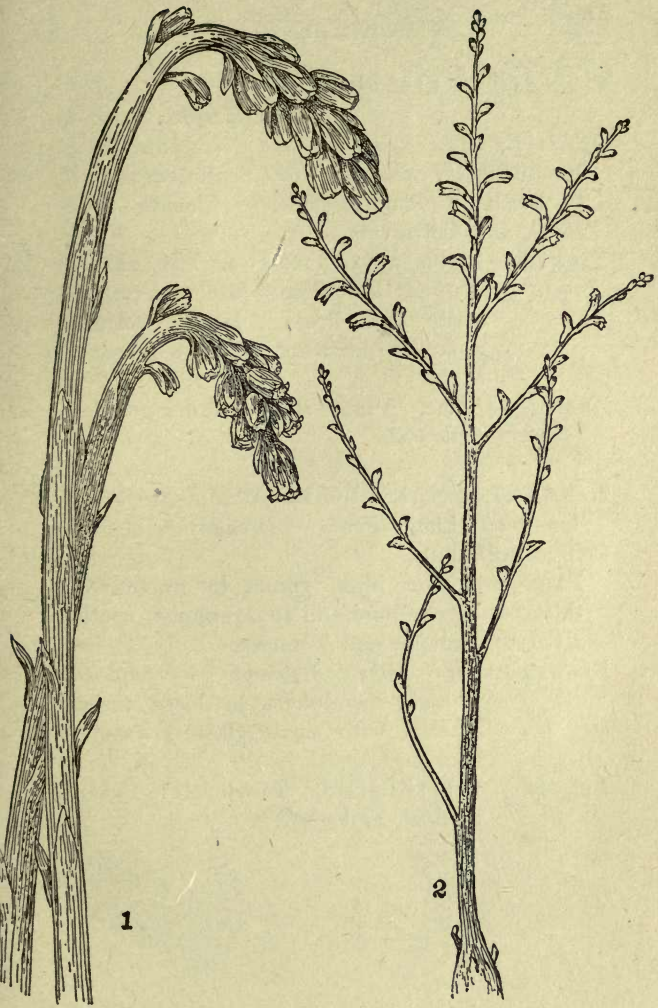
2. BEECHDROPS: Cancer-root. *Epifàgus virginiàna.*

Broom-rape Family. Aug.—Oct.

Found usually under beech trees. New Brunswick to Ontario, Wisconsin, and southward.

FLOWERS—Light yellow or brownish, purple-striped, scattered along the branches.

LEAVES— None. Plant stem brownish or reddish tinged, arising from brittle, fibrous roots, 6–20 inches high.



1. Pinesap.

2. Beechdrops.

1. LARGE CORAL ROOT:
Corallorrhìza maculàta.
Orchis Family. July—Aug.
Found in dry woods. Nova Scotia, westward to British Columbia, south to Florida, Missouri, and California.
FLOWERS—Light yellow, more or less purplish-stained; lower lip white with purplish spots and lines, 3-lobed; borne on spike terminating stem 8–20 inches high.
LEAVES— None. Plant stem madder-purple or yellowish.

2. RATTLESNAKE-ROOT: Wild Lettuce: Canker-weed: Lion's Foot. *Prenánthes altíssima.*
Composite Family. July—Sept.
Plant 3–6 feet high, found in woodlands, thickets. Newfoundland to Manitoba, southward to Georgia and Tennessee.
FLOWER-HEADS—Inner divisions inconspicuous, whitish, pendulous in loose terminal cluster, with small clusters from the leaf angles.
LEAVES— Long-stemmed, variously shaped, toothed, and cleft.

1. Coral Root.

2. Rattlesnake-root.

GROUNDNUT: Wild Bean. *Apios tuberòsa.*
Pulse Family. July—Sept.

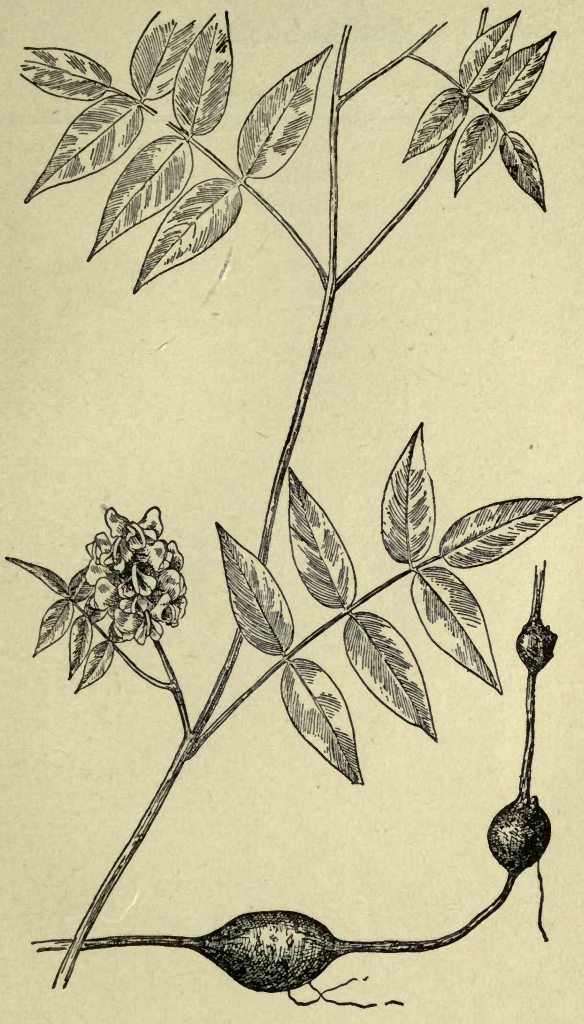
A climbing vine, 3–6 feet high, found in low, moist ground. New Brunswick to Minnesota, south to Florida, Louisiana, and Kansas.

FLOWERS—Maroon and pale brown-lilac, fragrant, borne in short, thick clusters from the leaf angles.

LEAVES— Compound, 3–7 oval leaflets.

Rootstock bears edible, tuberous enlargements.

NOTES.



Groundnut.

NOTES.

EARLY MEADOW RUE:

Thalictrum dioïcum.

Crowfoot Family. Apr.—May.

Plant 1–2 feet high, found in thin woods. Maine, westward and southward.

FLOWERS—Small, tassel-like, in airy clusters, green, or purplish in effect.

LEAVES— Compound, leaflets small, lustreless, 3–7-lobed.

BLUE COHOSH: Pappoose Root.

Caulophýllum thalictroïdes.

Barberry Family. Apr.—May.

Plant 1–3 feet high, found in rich woods. New Brunswick to Manitoba and southward.

FLOWERS—Greenish yellow, more or less tinged with the bluish color of the plant; flowers about ½ inch across, 6 divisions, borne in small clusters, which appear before the leaves are fully expanded. Seeds blue.

LEAVES— Compound, leaflets lobed. Whole plant covered with a whitish bloom when young.

COMMON ALUM ROOT:

Heuchèra americàna.

Saxifrage Family. May—Aug.

Found in dry and rocky woods. Connecticut to North Carolina, westward to Minnesota, Kansas, and Mississippi.

FLOWERS—Greenish or purplish, 5-cleft, with several orange-tipped filaments protruding; borne in a long, narrow cluster on a more or less hairy stem, 2–3 feet high.

LEAVES— Heart-shaped, with rounded lobes and teeth.

NOTES.

LARGE TWAYBLADE: *Liparis liliifòlia.*
Orchis Family. June—July.

Found in woodlands. New Hampshire to Minnesota, Missouri, and Alabama.

FLOWERS—Madder-purple or greenish, lip broad, translucent, other divisions exceedingly narrow; 5–15 flowers borne on stem 4–9 inches high.

LEAVES— 2, from the base, broad, shining.

NOTES.

CUT-TAIL FLAG: *Typha latifòlia.*
Bur-reed Family. June—July.
Found in swamps throughout temperate North America.
FLOWERS—Borne in a dense, cylindrical head terminating stem 4–8 feet high.
LEAVES— Long, narrow, usually exceeding the flower stem in height.

NARROW-LEAVED CAT-TAIL:
T. angustifòlia.
Leaves narrower than those of the preceding, and the 2 parts of the flower-head are usually separated by a short gap. Plant 4–9 feet high. Maine to North Carolina and westward, mainly near the coast.

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